

MARCH

PRINTED,

AND

PUBLISHED,

BY

T.

GRANZ,

AT

THE

CORNER

OF

THE

STREET,

IN

THE

CITY

OF

JACKSONVILLE,

ALABAMA,

FOR

THE

YEAR

IN

ADVANCE,

OR

\$3

AT

A

TIME

TO

GIVE

NOTICE

TO

THE

CONTRACTORS

TO

LET

THE

RAILROAD

TRACT

TO

BE

PAID.

TERMS

OF

ADVERTISING,

ONE

DOLLAR

PER

SQUARE

OF

12

LINES

OR

FIFTY

CENTS

FOR

EACH

CONTINUANCE.

PERSONAL

ADVERTISEMENTS

DOUBLE

THE

GOING

RATES.

ANNOUNCEMENT

OF

CANDIDATES

50

CENTS

PER

PAGE.

VARIETY.

BY

WM.

WINTER.

THE

VALLEY

OF

LIFE.

BY

J.

J.

OFF

THE

WORLD.

THE

PATH

OF

LIFE

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like a soldier than a general. He had two horses killed under him. He was grazed with a sword-blade on the shoulder and through the wrist. A third ball passed through the scabbard of his sword.

General Klappa and others have embraced Islamism.

Another attack upon Klappa was daily anticipated.

Present in Augusta and Hamburg.

Augusta, Feb. 27.
The river at Augusta, is 33 feet 6 inches, and rising slowly. There are 3 feet 4 inches of water in the upper end of Broad street.

The town of Hamburg is nearly covered with water.

Augusta, Feb. 27, p.m.

The river is at a stand. The Canal broke at half past three o'clock, on Monday afternoon, and flooded the southern part of Augusta. Great damage has occurred to the plantations on the river.

Steamers Consumed by Fire.

Montgomery, Feb. 27.

The Alabama river steamer Sam Dale, and the Bigbee river steamer Ambassador, were consumed by fire in the port of Mobile, on Saturday morning, together with the large up freights they had then on board.

Congressional.

Washington, Feb. 25.
In the Senate on Saturday, last, Messrs. Butler, Brown and Dodge, Iowa, supported the Nebraska Bill. Judge Butler's speech, was very able and original. Mr. Cass will speak on Monday.

The House of Representatives was not in session on Saturday. The Nebraska bill will pass both Houses.

New York Market.

New York, Feb. 25.

In New York on Saturday, cotton was active, and had advanced an eighth of a cent per lb. The sales comprised 4750 bales.

New Orleans Market.

New Orleans, Feb. 25.

There was a heavy storm of rain and wind on Friday night and Saturday morning at New Orleans, which interrupted telegraphic operations on both lines, and nearly suspended business of every description. Up to noon, therefore, on Saturday, only a few hundred bales of cotton were sold.

LEOGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE CHARLESTON CITY ASSOCIATED PRESS

Congressional.

Washington, Feb. 23.
The U. S. Senate on Tuesday, passed the bill appropriating \$3,000,000 for six steam frigates.

Mr. Toombs spoke in support of the Nebraska bill, Mr. Hunter will follow him.

The House of Representatives debated the Wisconsin Land bill.

The Gadsden Treaty will probably be ratified without amendment.

Death of Gen. Armstrong.

Washington, Feb. 24.
General ARMSTRONG, one of the proprietors and editors of the Washington Union, died in that city on Friday, of congestion of the brain.

Death of Lieut. Mathews and Fourteen of the Crew of the U. S. ship Plymouth.

Baltimore, Feb. 23.
Advices from Canton to the 8th of December state that the U. S. ship Plymouth had just arrived at that port, and reported that Lieut. Mathews and fourteen of the crew of that vessel had been lost in a typhoon off Bonca, an Island of the Malay Archipelago, with a Dutch trading station.

Baltimore, Feb. 24.

The U. S. mail steamship Northern arrived at New York on Tuesday night, with \$500,000 in gold, and services from California to the East.

Baltimore, Feb. 22.

Cotton in New York on Wednesday was firm, and 4,500 bales changed hands.

Baltimore, Feb. 23.

In New York, on Tuesday, cotton was firm, and 2000 bales changed hands.

Letter from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE
U. S. MAIL STEAM SHIP EUROPA.

New York, Feb. 23.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The Europa has not brought much news, as affairs both in Europe and the East remain pretty much in the same position as they were at the departure of the Baltic on the 8th inst.

Nothing had at the latest arrived from the Czar as to final ultimatum to France and Holland.

Count Orloff left Vienna on the 13th, direct for St. Petersburg, his mission having failed.

The Turkish Government had discovered and crushed ramifications of a Greek conspiracy which had spread widely through that kingdom.

On the Daubie there had been a severe encounter at Giurgevo, without any definite result to either party.

Accounts likewise announce pos-

**ROBERT H. WYNNE,
TAILOR.**

Respectfully informs the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, that he has removed his shop to the east side of Main street, a few doors north of the Republican Printing Office. He deems it unnecessary at present to say more than that he is prepared to execute promptly all work in his line, in the most durable, neat and fashionable style.

ELIZABETH M. KIMBRELL,
Administrator with the will annexed, of P. Kimbrell, deceased.

ADAM HARVEY,
Exchange Broker,
No. 33, Broad st.

Feb. 21, 1854.—5th CHARLESTON, S. C.

DAGUERREOTYPING.

S. T. BLESSING returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity for their very liberal patronage. Being unable to supply all calls for pictures, he will remain one week (or longer if necessary.)

Rooms at Weir's Hotel. Call and see the specimens.

Feb. 28, 1854.

**BUILDING
HARDWARE,**

—AND—

TOOL STORE EXCLUSIVELY.

THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT OF THE KIND, IN THE U. S.

WM. M. MCCLURE & BRO.,
No. 287 Market St. above 7th;
PHILADELPHIA.

Manufacturers' Depot for Locks of all kinds, Warranted quality; Pat. Silvered Glass Knobs, &c.; Premium Porcelain Knobs, over 100 Patterns;

Silver Plated Hinges, &c., with the most

complete assortment of all the modern patterns in this line. Builders and dealers are invited to call and examine our stock.

Illustrated Catalogues, sent by Mail, if desired.

HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS.

AT FACTORY PRICES.

Persons at a distance who wish to order Goods, and desire an estimate or particular description, they can write to M'Clellan & Birney, and all information as to Goods and Prices will be given by return of mail.

All orders put up under the immediate supervision of the firm.

CALL AND SEE US.

March 7, 1854.—6th.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

BEXAR COUNTY, *vs.*

Court of Probate for Benton Co., Ala., Special Term,

March 4, 1854.

THIS day came Asa Skelton, Administrator of the Estate of Colyer Johnson dec'd, & filed his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that Monday the 17th day of April next; be set apart for the examining, stating and reporting said account, allowing said vouchers and making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Town of Jacksonville, for three successive weeks, prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned; to be and appear at a special term of said court to be held at the court house of said county, on said 17th day of March next, and contest said settlement if they think proper.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of Probate of said County, at office this 4th day of March, A. D. 1854.

ARTEST: A. WOODS,
March 7, 1854. Judge of Probate.

MOUNT PLEASANT

Male and Female Academy

WILL be opened for the reception of students on the first

Monday in March, 1854, under the superintendence of R. G. Ragan, an experienced Teacher, who has been engaged in teaching for several years. This Academy is situated in a very healthy portion of Benton County, Ala. on the head waters of Eastaboga. Board and tuition at reduced prices.

March 7, 1854.—4th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

12,000 Acres of Land lying

in the counties of Benton and Cherokee. Tracts of all sizes and qualities to suit purchasers. Most of the Lands lie near the Alabama and Tennessee River Rail Road, south of Jacksonville, and a large quantity north of Jacksonville on the Jacksonville and Rome Rail Road; all of which lands can be purchased low for cash on time to punctual men.

J. A. McCAMPBELL & CO.,
Court of Probate for Benton Co.,
Ala., Special Term, Feb. 20, 1854.

THIS day came Matthew T. & John B. Taylor, Administrators of the estate of Harris Taylor, deceased, and suggested to the Court, that they wish to file their accounts and vouchers, that a final settlement of said estate, so far as their administration is concerned, may be had, wishing to resign the administration of the same; and therefore, came the said Matthew T. and John B. Taylor, adm's as aforesaid, and filed their account and vouchers for a final settlement as above suggested. It is therefore ordered by the court, that Friday the 31st day of March next be set for making said settlement and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville in said county, for three successive weeks, prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said court to be held at the court house of said county, on said Friday the 31st day of March next, and contest the making of said settlement if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

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A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Feb. 7, 1854.—4th.

RAGS, RAGS.

Factory Thread

WILL be given in exchange and

a liberal price allowed, for Clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the undersigned at his Factory on Choctawhatchee in Benton County.

W. M. MALLORY.

Feb. 7, 1854.—4th.

SUPERIOR

DAGUERREOTYPES.

S. T. BLESSING would respectfully announce to the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, that he has removed his shop to the east side of Main street, a few doors north of the Republican Printing Office. He deems it unnecessary at present to say more than that he is prepared to execute promptly all work in his line, in the most durable, neat and fashionable style.

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Rooms at Weir's Hotel. Call and examine our specimens.

Feb. 28, 1854.

LATEST ARRIVAL

**OF
WINTER GOODS**

HUDSON & STOKES,

Have lately received an extensive stock of Winter Goods,

which added to their supply previously on hand, renders their assortments very complete.

Their old friends and customers and the public generally, will find them at all times prepared to furnish every variety of Goods, usually brought to this market, of the latest styles and of the very best quality, upon terms as reasonable as can be procured anywhere.

John Harvey,

Exchange Broker,

No. 33, Broad st.

Feb. 21, 1854.—5th CHARLESTON, S. C.

NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL

OF certain lands in the State of Alabama, situated along the route of the proposed railroad to connect the Chatanooga (Tennessee) with the Central railroad, of Mississippi, at the Mobile and Ohio road, and the branch from a point near Elyton to Beard's Bluff, at the southern bend of Tennessee river.

In pursuance of the order of the President of the United States, bearing date the 31st ultimo, all the public lands within the following named townships, situated along the route of the proposed railroad and its branch above described, in the State of Alabama, in the districts of lands subject to sale at the several offices herein mentioned, will be withheld from sale or entry, except for valid pre-emption claims, until the first day of July next, to wit:

In the district of lands subject to sale DEMOPOLIS:

North of the base line, and west of the principal meridian, southern survey.

Townships sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, and twenty-two, of range one.

Townships seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, and twenty-two, of range two.

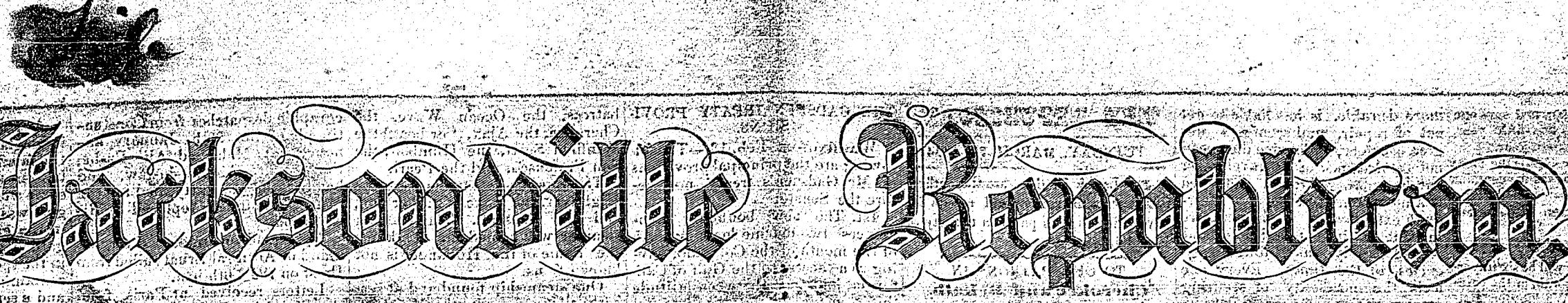
Townships seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, and twenty-two, of range three.

Townships seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, and twenty-two, of range four.

In the district of lands subject to sale CALHOUN:

North of the base line, and west of the principal meridian, southern survey.

Township twenty-two, range five.



THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE!

Vol. 18.—No. 10.

Whole No. 901

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY
J. F. GRANT,
at \$2 a year in advance, or \$3 at the
failure to give notice of a wish to
continue will be considered an en-
tanglement for the next.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING
One dollar per square of 12 lines or
for the first insertion, and fifty cents
square, for each continuance.
Personal advertisements, double the
going rates.

Annunciation of Candidates \$3;
Circulars of Candidates, 50 cents per
square.

PAPERS

The care of Mrs. A.—had produced a
great change in the personal appearance
of Ellen. She looks more like herself
but not the same—out not the same—
She is delicious, and talks incoherently;
and she can't stay where such things are
burning with a wild and dazzling brightness.

And why should she?—Changed as
she is, she is not changed as I am;
and were her senses clear, and her per-
ceptions unclouded, she could scarcely
recognize me as the one she loved years
ago. I knew before that my appear-
ance had altered much; but I feel it more
now, as I sit by her bedside, and my too
faithful memory paints the living truth
as I was—then. I have tried to blot it
out therefore; now telling it to and love
it as I did of old. What conflicting
thoughts trouble me! But if she live,
the time will come when she will know
me, and what will be its effects upon
her? Anxious as I am to know, I must
put off the day as far as possible.

Kind Mrs. A. has urged me to retire
to rest; while she watches by the bedside
of Ellen. But I cannot sleep to-night;
I cannot leave her. I have administered
her medicines with my own hand
as I did the first time I saw her. It is
another link to the past, which I cannot
forget.

I have communicated to Mrs. A. the
circumstances in which I found her, and
that I had recognized her as the daughter
of an old friend. I cannot tell her all.
That is only for me to know, till
Ellen wakes and knows it too—knows it
as I feel she will, with deep remorse and
shame. I have also charged Mrs. A.
not to mention my name in her pres-
ence.

Friday morning—We have spent the
night by Ellen's bedside, listening to her
wild ravings, and striving, sometimes
even by force, to prevent her doing in-
jury to herself. Several times when she
was quiet, and talking too, as if in sleep,
I thought I could distinguish my name,
and once I thought the house-keeper
looked at me with an inquiring eye; but
it passed instantly away, and I do not
think she noticed anything. I may have
been mistaken myself. I have proposed
to Mrs. A. this morning that she should
go out for a nurse, for the sick girl, but
she insists upon doing all herself, in ad-
dition to her other duties. I am better
satisfied with this arrangement, because
I feel that she will give all those sym-
pathies to the sick girl, with which her
heart is so full, and which money can-
not purchase, and because all curiosity
will thus be shut out. How many of
those lost children of vice might be saved,
to live in honor and usefulness, or if
not saved to live, might at least die with
peace in their heart and heaven in their
eyes, if there were more such women as
Mrs. A. Yet forget ye indignant fair
ones, who pride yourselves in your un-
spotted virtue, and call yourselves Chris-
tians, that Jesus did not turn away her
who was more abandoned than the miser-
able wretch you spurn from your doors—
but spoke to her even words of
pardon and hope. I thank God, that
I am not the impossible bar to hope and
love! Oh! how deeply I love still
the Ellen I loved before; and now she
is in my own house, the poor, for-
saken, homeless, and friendless thing
where she might have been, as she is,
and wretchedness and ruin; my—what
else the impossible bar to hope and
love? For Oh! how deeply I love still
the Ellen I loved before; and now she
is in my own house, the poor, for-
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PART III.
Life! what a mystery, and problem it
is! What wonderful and unexpected
reverses—what strange and deeply mys-
terious changes happen to us! Why
is it that just at this moment, when I
had shaken off the fetters of my misery
and despair, which for four years had al-
most unfitted me to live, and was again
becoming assimilated to my fellows, and
looking up and forward to the world
and the future—why is it now that this
strange event has occurred to revive the
almost forgotten past and harrow up my
soul with forgotten memories? Why is
it that I cannot tell—I cannot foresee—
what was mine—mine in her unsullied
purity—in her first womanhood—my
pride and my hope. She is now mine
again—mine in her guilt and shame,
and wretchedness and ruin; my—what
else the impossible bar to hope and
love?

Yet for what is she here? Why has
she the lot of her redemption, if she may
be saved, fallen upon me. Is it that my
soul may again be crushed, and life be-
come the desert it has once been before
Ozzy, rather to teach me, what I have
been slow and unwilling to learn, to
look higher than earth for happiness,
and to feel that there is more—much
more to live for, than these selfish con-
siderations, which have thus far ruled
my aims? Let me then receive the ad-

"Other what memories—what crowding
memories! How they form upon my
breast! The past—how fearfully dis-
tinguished gathering about me, at this mo-
ment—the buried joys and hopes and
privileges of years gone by, with all the
realities of their ruin. But they
must be banished. I must not suffer
myself to be overcome by them as I was
once. I know my strength, and can re-
sist them, then, all ye tottering remem-
brances! The present only shall be
mine and the future as it comes."

Mrs. A. came to inform me, that she had placed the patient in bed, and that I could not see her. As I ap-
proached the door, my heart beat as it did in former years, when in innocence I visited her at her father's house to talk
of the future—alas! how different from
its reality.

A singular incident has occurred in
my household this afternoon. The
chambermaid, who is a pretty young girl,
and with somewhat vain of her per-
sonal charms, has given me notice to
Mrs. A. that she must leave me. She
assured me, as the reason, that she is a vir-
tuous girl, and has always lived with
people who respected themselves; and
at his words. But he did not give
me time to ask him if he knew him, be-
fore he continued:

"You must suffer me henceforth
home last night. There are other places
enough to send them, without bringing
of your patient. I feel a strong inter-
est in her; her mother was my sister, our
feelings were not just the thing in her
whole history of your connection with
her child I should at least, feel some of
the afflictions which was unfortunately
for the errors of others.

When I returned from my visit to
Mrs. L—— I found Dr. S—— waiting
for me. He smiled as I entered, and his words startled me at first: By

the morality of the world—of all classes—
of the proud woman, who last night
followed in treating her disease, Mrs. A.

kept ignorant as to whose house she was
in; and she had discovered the truth,

and was now in extreme anguish, insis-
ting upon seeing me immediately. Dr.

S—— had informed her that I was absent,
but that I would see her as soon as I
returned. I dreading the interview;

for, with all my anxiety for her recovery
had left her; her hand was soft and
moist. We looked at one another with
mutual congratulations, and with silent
feetsteps left the apartment. My heart
was full, and S—— saw it, and said, as
he pressed my hand at parting:

"You know she must be kept perfect-
ly quiet now—no emotion—let the intri-
cates produced by the meeting itself. I did not hesitate...

The nurse left the room as I entered
it. We were alone together again; but
Oh! different our meeting now from
what it had been years ago. I stood
as peacefully as an infant, only now and
then a shade, as if the token of some
painful dream, would cross her face,
and stoned face, while with hands clasped
and extended, she gazed at me with
tearful eyes, as if to find, in the altered
man who stood by her, something to
remind her of what I had been. For a
little while, neither uttered a word. At
length with all the calmness I could as-
sume, I pronounced her name:

"Ellen, I am here."

"Oh, Charles!" she exclaimed, with a
voice of indescribable anguish: "Charles,
this is you, then?" and she covered her
face with her hands.

"Yes, Ellen, it is I. But you must be
calm. Compose yourself and—"

"No, no! I must speak now, if it ca-
uses my death. I am in your house, and
you are stronger. Be satisfied that ev-
erything will be done for you, and trust
me."

"Curse you? Oh, no, no; never could
I curse her who has been for years in my
memory—the vision of a day of hap-
piness, though long since wrecked and
gone."

"You are among your friends," said
he, "and you will be well and anxiously
cared for; but you must not speak ill
of me, or you are stronger. Be satisfied that ev-
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uses my death. I am in your house, and
you are stronger. Be satisfied that ev-
erything will be done for you, and trust
me."

"Curse you? Oh, no, no; never could
I curse her who has been for years in my
memory—the vision of a day of hap-
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gone."

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AUGUSTA

BAKER & HART,
WHOLESALE GROCER'S
AUGUSTA, GA.

We keep constantly on hand a large
assortment of all Goods in our Line,

which are purchased in the best markets
upon the most favorable terms, and
would ask our country friends to give us
a call when visiting our city.

Particular attention is given to the filling
of orders, and the lowest prices charged
at all times— we also receive Cotton
and all produce from our customers.

May 10, 1853.—1y.

BONES & BROWN

Successors to J. and S. Bones and Co.
DIRECT IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Foreign & Domestic Hardware,
Cutlery, Guns, etc.

May 10, 1853.—Augusta, Ga.

F. A. Holman & Co.,
Direct Importers of
Checkers, China, Glass, Ware,
and all articles at Charleston prices.

May 10, 1853.—1y.

HICKMAN-WEScott & CO.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

Augusta Mills Shirts, Osnaburgs and Stripes, sold at factory prices by the bale: FIVE per cent off for Cash. May 10, 1853.

Fall & Winter Stock of
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Flours,
and Umbrellas,

AT WHOLESALE

G. W. FERRY

Masonic Hall Building, Broad Street,
J. G. & T. J.

Solicits the attention of mer-
chants visiting Augusta to his
Fall & Winter Stock, consisting
of Beshe & Co. Fall style fashion-
able Macks, and Beaver HATS;
Men's and Boys soft silk Palm fac-
tory various styles do. Men's and
Boys soft Saxony and Water-proof
wool do. Plantation hats for Ne-
groes, a large assortment. Men's and
Boy's silk and German Flush and
cloth Caps. Glossed Silk and
Lawn Caps, various styles.

Flowers, Bouquet, Linings and
Tabs.

UMBRELLAS—a large assort-
ment.

These Goods are bought at first
hands, and I will job them to the
trade at low prices as the same
qualities of goods are jobbed in
Charleston, and I solicit a com-
parison.

Oct. 11, 1853.

Augusta Seed Store.

THE AUGUSTA SEED STORE, is

removed to the first door above the

State Bank, and nearly opposite the

United States and Globe Hotels, where

the subscriber has received, and will

continue to receive throughout the season,

his stock of fresh and genuine Garden
Seeds, crop 1851.

All allowance made to country dealers.

Red and White Clover Seed, Blue

Grass, Timothy, Onion Sets, Giant

Asparagus Roots, Flower Seeds, Bulbs, &c.

May 10, 1853. J. H. SERVICE.

GREAT SALE.

THE subscribers are now receiving di-

rect from manufacturers, both North

and South, the largest and best assortment

of Combs, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Razors,

Scissors, Knives, Thimbles, &c.

Also, Suspenders, Purse,

Looking Glasses and Mirrors,

of every style and pattern, together with

a full and cheap stock of

School and Miscellaneous

BOOKS—PAPER, INK, &c.

Owing to the great scarcity of money in the country, the subscribers are de-
termined to sell goods this season lower
than any house in Charleston or Augus-
ta.

Merchants from the country will please

call and examine for themselves.

DUNHAM & BLEAKLEY.

May, 10, 1853.—1y. Augusta, Ga.

J. M. NEWBY, & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Ready-Made CLOTHING.

Hats, Caps, Trunks, Sc.

Under the UNITED STATES HOTEL.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

J. M. N. & Co., are receiving their Fall

and Winter STOCK OF CLOTH-
ING.

Gentlemen can find at this es-
tablishment every article necessary for
their Wardrobe. Having paid strict at-
tention to the purchase and manufacture
of their goods, they can offer them at the
lowest prices.

Also, on hand, a very large lot of fine
Cotton and Linen Shirts, Drawers, Sus-
pender, Socks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Shirt
Collars, Stocks, serino and Silk
Under Shirts and Drawers, &c.

With their weekly receipt of all the
new styles of Goods from New York,
they can offer their customers advan-
tages they have not heretofore enjoyed.

Before purchasing elsewhere, call and
examine.

May 10, 1853.—1y.

James A. McCampbell,

Attorney at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

WILL attend promptly to all busi-

ness confided to him in the courts

of Benton and the adjacent counties.

No. 4 Office Row, Jacksonville Ala.

February, 25, 1852.

NEW HAT & CAP WAREHOUSE.

J. Taylor, Jr. & Co.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, Caps and Bonnets, at New York pri-

ce—opposite Wright, Nichols and Compa-

ny, Broad Street, August, Ga.

Calls and examine. May 10, 1852.

M. P. STOVALL,
Warehouse & Commission
Merchant,
AUGUSTA, GA.

CONTINUES the business, in all
of its branches, in the extensive

Fire Proof Warehouse, on
Jackson street, near the Globe Hotel,
and formerly occupied by Walker &

Bryson.

Having ample facilities for business,
and the disposition to extend every ac-
commodation to his customers, he pledges

his strict personal attention to the in-

terests of all those who may favor him

with patronage.

Orders for FAMILY SUPPLIES,

BAGGING, &c., promptly and care-
fully filled, at the lowest market prices.

August 30th, 1853.

COSGROVE & BRENNAN

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign & Domestic Hardware,

Cutlery, Guns, etc.

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JAMES MARTIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

ON hand and constantly receiving

every variety of fashionable Carri-
ages and Buggies which they will sell as

low as can be bought in any Southern
market.

Sept. 14, 1852.

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No. 4 Office Row, Jacksonville Ala.



"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

Vol. 18.—No. 10.

Whole No. 301

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY
J. F. GRANT,
\$1.00 a year in advance, or \$8 at the
beginning of the year.
Failure to give notice of a wish to
continue will be considered an en-
treaty to paper discontinued until all ar-
rangements are made.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One dollar per square of 12 lines or
more for the first insertion, and fifty cents
per square for each continuation.

Personal advertisements double the
going rates.

Annunciation of Candidates \$3.

Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per

square.

P A P T D

The care of Mrs. A.—had produced a great change in the personal appearance of Ellen. She looks more like herself, but not the same—oh! not the same—She is delirious, and talks incoherently; and she can't stay where such things are done.

There are men and women too, who will smile at the extreme scrupulousness of this girl in humble life, as if such estrangement from the mother I know the whole history of your connection with her, and will rejoice to find her here."

When I returned from my visit to

Mrs. L.—I found Dr. S.—waiting for me. He smiled as I entered,

and his words started me at first. By

the morality of the world—of all classes

—of the proud woman who last night

scornfully spurned from her door-step

in following in treating her disease, Mrs. A.

came in to announce that a change had

been made in the appearance of her

charge. We hastened to her bedside,

and were surprised to find her sunk in

a quiet sleep, while a gentle moisture

was perceptible on her forehead. I felt

of her pulse, and found that the fever

had left her; her hand was soft and

moot. We looked at one another with

mutual congratulations, and with silent

footsteps left the apartment. My heart

was full, and S.—saw it, and said, as

he pressed my hand at parting:

"You know she must be kept perfectly quiet now—no emotion—let the nurse attend her till I come again. I will be here at three o'clock."

The hour came, and with it my friend

and counselor. In the mean time no

change had taken place. She still slept

as peacefully as an infant, only now and

then a shade, as if the token of some

painful dream, would cross her face.

We sat by her bed-side more than two

hours, watching anxiously and somewhat

fearfully for her to awake. The last rays

of the sun lingered in the room as she

opened her eyes and looked around on

those who stood by her. They were all

strangers—even me she did not recog-

nize, though her eye often turned to my

face with an appearance as if endeavoring

to recall something to her memory.

She opened her lips, as if to speak; but

my friend enjoined silence upon her.

"You are among your friends," said

she, "and you will be well and anxiously

cared for; but you must not speak till

you are stronger. Be satisfied that ev-

erything will be done for you, and trust

us."

What was left undone by her former

life has been effectually done by sickness,

and she is now not even a shadow of her

former self. I would not have known her, if I had not seen till this time, she is

so faded and wasted away by fever,—

Oh! that the guilt and shame of past

years could be lost forever, and its con-

sequences to her and me!

Munday morning.—Ellen is consider-

ably revived this morning. I did not

desire to see her before the arrival of Dr.

S.—. We entered the room together.

Mrs. A. had spent the night with her,

and had strictly enforced the silence im-

posed, so that she was yet ignorant as to

the friends she was with. As S.—ap-

proached her, and tenderly inquired of

how she was, she inquired in a feeble

voice:

"Where am I, Doctor? What new

friends have taken up such a wretched

place? This is too much."

S.—again assured her she was a-

mong those who would take good care

of her, but she must be content to wait

till she had recovered more strength be-

fore she learned more. Mrs. A. is worn

out with watching and anxiety, and a

new nurse has been obtained to assist

her. God grant that our hopes may not

be crushed again!

Evening.—A new incident has occur-

red to-day, in connection with this case.

I was called in great haste, about noon,

to see Mrs. L.—, the lady at whose

door I had found Ellen on that memora-

ble night. When I reached the house,

her husband was walking in the parlor,

apparently in great agitation, and could

not or would not answer my questions

as to the illness of his wife. On being

shown to her room, I found her laboring

under a violent hysterical convolution,

through a constant succession of which,

the nurse informed me, she had been

passing all the morning; but her hus-

band would not suffer them to summon

any aid till then. There was an air of

mystery in all I saw; but without wait-

ing to satisfy my curiosity, I attended to

the sick room. I felt a momentary re-lease—an increased hope, as I closed the

door upon them, and retired to the par-

lor to wait for the result of their delibera-

tions. This was soon known, and they pronounced the case almost hopeless—coincided with me entirely in treat-

ment, and advised perseverance in it.

Dr. M.—left immediately. S.—re-

mained a few moments, and when he

heard the sound of M.—'s carriage de-

parting, he seated himself in front of me,

and said: "I cannot be calm while I feel how

you have wronged me, and your undeserved

return. And can it be that, after all I

did, how have not forgotten me, and do

not hate me?"

It was only by the utmost self-control

that I could subdue my feelings, and for

a moment I could not reply.

"Oh! it is so," she continued. "It

could not be otherwise. You do despise

me."

I could restrain myself no longer.—

That look and tone of utter heart aban-

donment and despair went to my soul.

I told her the whole history of my life

since she deserted me; how for years I

had been a homeless wanderer without

object or aim in life; and yet through

all the darkness and despair of those

years, our love had been the only dream

of my memory, formed the one bright

spot in the past, to which I could turn

and be refreshed—how it was my dream

yet that would not depart. I told her

that I first found her, an outcast, and

down-trodden one, and how I knew her

and rescued her; but I did not tell her

how that same love of former times burn-

ed in my heart yet, though hopeless, as

if buried in the dead grave. That she

saw and knew, and felt, for now was

come to her the hour of penitence and renon-

ce, and deep humiliation, and she loathed herself.

The scene was too much for her, and she fainted. I rang the bell, and was

answered by Dr. S.—, who "appre-

hensive of the result had not left the

house. By the aid of powerful restora-

tives, she was revived, and left in the care

of the nurse, with directions not to

stupefy anything to agitate the patient.

A hour afterwards she had just sunk

into a quiet sleep.

I could restrain myself no longer.—

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editors of the *Republican*, and says one of them will die in his fifty-fifth year, and the other in his sixtieth year.

His second letter, however, is the more interesting of the two, as it contains certain prognostications of a startling and important character. It is as follows:

HALCYONDALE, Feb. 2, 1854.

DEAR SIRS.—There will be six important fires during this month, in the cities of New York, Boston, Washington, Baltimore, New Orleans, and Charleston, happening on the 16th, 17th, 21st and 25th of February, and between the 3d and 15th of March. The fire on the 16th will be in either New York or Baltimore or in Baltimore on the 17th, and in Charleston or New Orleans on the 21st, or 25th, or in Albany, N. Y. The loss by fire during February, \$340,000.

There will be a great shipwreck between the 1st and 5th of March. A battle was fought between the Turks and Russians on the 17th, or 18th of January past, or will be on the 17th or 18th of February, instant, or on the 17th or 18th of March, without fail.—The Russian loss will be 7,000; Turkish loss, 8,000.

On the 10th or 11th of May, a great Railroad accident will occur.

If there was no fire in Savannah last night, look out for it to-night or to-morrow night. It will be in Savannah to-night or to-morrow night or some neighboring city.

My machine seems to indicate that you did not follow the directions of my former letter.

Yours truly,

CUYLER W. YOUNG.

As the "machine" alluded to seems to be in good working order, we beg leave to call the attention of its inventor to the following queries:

When may we expect the end of the world?

What is the present latitude and longitude of Messrs. Cobb and McDonald?

When will the Wadesboro road be completed?

When shall we receive a northern mail by air mail route?

Will the state of the *News* and the *Georgia* be that of the "Kilkenny Cat"?

When will ladies' bonnets recover their lost ground (they are very far behind now), and again reach the summit of all earthly bliss?

Will the Georgia Legislature ever adjourn?

What route will the Pacific Railroad take?

A WORD TO PLANTERS.

The present aspect of affairs in Europe is well worthy the attention of our planting readers in making their arrangements for the current year. In the event of a general European war, which appears to be quite as probable as peace, it is apparent that the United States must do an extraordinary share of the carrying trade of the world. Our vessels are in great request, and then we shall be the only maritime people in the world occupying the position of neutrality in respect to all the belligerents. What will be the probable effect of such an extraordinary request for American vessels, upon prices of freights?—They are already one cent to New York; 3-8 per pound from New York to Liverpool, and a scarcity of vessels complained of even at those rates. What they will be when the whole carrying trade of Europe becomes more or less embarrassed in a general war, we may leave the planters to conjecture.

Looking to New Orleans, we see provisions of all kinds rising with extraordinary rapidity. Pork is worth \$12 per barrel; Rice \$5 per 100 pounds; Lard \$5 to 9 1/2; Flour \$9 to 9 1/2; Corn 85 cents, and so on; and the anticipated disturbances in Europe must have the effect to increase those prices.

What then, will be the condition of those planters who, in the state of things we have anticipated, shall be caught next fall with an inadequate supply of provisions?—If we admit that the demand for cotton will not suffer in all the interruptions to trade consequent upon a general war—if we say that Europe can feed her armies upon American provisions at exorbitant rates and pay current prices for cotton, we have still to bear the loss we must sustain on freights; and the planter who short of food must not only suffer from the high freights on cotton, but on his provisions also, and he must buy them at very high prices. In other words he must bear three blows, while his more provident neighbor may get off with one.

The very first dictate of prudence, therefore, is to take care of food crops this year. Every wise planter will make this his first study, and if possible make arrangements to do without a pound of pork or bacon, or a bushel of corn from New Orleans.

Tallahassee Sentinel.

A NEW PLAN FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS.

The New York *National Democrat* notices something new in the way of Railroad construction, the invention of Mr. Henry Smith of Michigan. Mr. Smith's proposition, as we learn from the *Democrat*, is to build Railways wholly of iron, elevating the track on cast iron columns, and suspending the car from the track instead of resting it on it. The *National Democrat* says:

"Such a road can be built for less than the expenses of building a ground road, it will be infinitely good as possible."

more durable, is less liable to get out of repair, and secures a degree of safety, with twice the speed not yet dreamt of by travelers on our best managed roads. The idea is a novel one, and from a thorough examination of the plan, we think it entirely practicable, and one admirably suited to the exigencies of the times. Every one feels the necessity of securing greater safety on our Railroads, and there is a rapidly increasing demand for this mode of conveyance. Railroads are springing up as if by magic in all sections of the world; and hence the great necessity for those engaged in their construction, to encourage every idea that tends in any way towards economy, durability, facility of construction and transit, and above all to insure safety. All these, and more are comprehended in an eminent degree in the Elevated Railway. It possesses a vast number of advantages over any railway now in operation on the face of the globe. Aside from its cheapness, durability, safety, etc., it can be run through the thoroughfares of our cities and villages (care a full speed) without obstruction or annoyance, an air line can be more easily pursued while curves can be turned with no kind of fear of the cars running off the track, far heavier grades can be ascended with ease, it cuts no man's farm in two in no way endangers travel on our highways, and it is impossible for the cows to get on the track, while it looks down with contempt on the snowbank."

THE BEAUTIFUL.

BY LUCY LARCOM.

"I hear thee say, 'The Beautiful; what is it'?"

O thou art darkly ignorant! Be sure No long weary road its form to visit, For thou can't make it smile beside thy door.

Then love the Beautiful!"

Alas for the heart that asks, "What is the Beautiful?" Such a question shows that it has crept from the light, and is burrowing, mole-like, under the crust of this world, for that, which if it could find, it would have no eyes to see.

It is most beautiful to be. Yes, to walk on earth, covered with the coarse garments of mortality; for under them we are "trailing clouds of glory from God;" and the flesh even here may be almost glorified by the reflected brightness of the spirit. The infant feels the beauty of being. As yet hardly conscious of the body, the soul flutters above and around, as well as within the child—a bird of Paradise not yet accustomed to its earthly cage, it asks no questions of the Beautiful, but alights beside it everywhere, and sings with it a familiar song.

—And we must always keep the childhood of our hearts, if we would keep up our acquaintance with the Beautiful.

Ask Nature what the Beautiful is, and she will answer with a kiss, "Do you not know me?" How many times in the day has the beam beckoned to you from the clouds floating over your head, and you did not look up? How often has she whispered to you from the pines in the wood, and the alders by the stream, and you let harsher noises drown her voice? One spire of grass with its one pendant dewdrop waved beside your threshold, and you needed not that you had crushed the Beautiful beneath your hasty footsteps. Walk with your son's eyes open, and you will see her; and she will

"Pitch her tent before you as you move, An hourly neighbor."

Ask Sorrow what the Beautiful is, and she will answer with sad sweet meaning in her eyes, "Do you not recognize me in my mourning robes?" The Beautiful—the heart's beatitudes, that God lent us for a little while as a tint of Heaven, and that we cling to even after He wanted it more than we, how Sorrow keeps it alive to us, and we to it! It is wrong to look only at the black garments of Sorrow, and say that she is gloomy and severe, and that we will have her for a companion. If we lift her veil and look into her face, she will make us love her, for she is the Beautiful.

Ask Joy what the Beautiful is, and she will laugh at your question, and seize your hand, and dance away with you to some group of the merry-hearted. For the Beautiful never walks selfishly alone, but weeps with the sad and smiles with the joyful. It is Echo, playing among the hills of life, and answering to all the voices of the soul that call her.

Sweet Mystery! old as the creation, yet young as the morning-glow rosebud;—grand as the universe, and lowly as the meekest heart;—light of the Highest Throne and of the humblest heartstone; we cannot know thee here among the shadows that we wrap around ourselves. But we will walk with thee, like little children, taking hold of thy robes, and following thee to the Shining Land, where we shall grow up to thee better, for the Mystery of life is the mystery of the Beautiful.

No man can avoid his own company—so he had better make it as interesting commercial and general intelligence.

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1854.

—Lay & Brother, are the authorized Agents to receive and receipt for advertising for this paper in the city of Philadelphia, Pa.

TO OUR PATRONS IN Cherokee and DeKalb.

It is our purpose to be present several days at the ensuing Circuit Courts in Cherokee and DeKalb Counties, and we earnestly solicit all who are indebted to us for subscriptions or advertising, to make settlements during that time.

Our business in those Counties will not now justify us in the employment of an agent or in making frequent personal visits; we therefore hope that this request will in no single instance be disregarded. Those who do not attend Court can authorize some friend to make settlement for them.

—DAGUERREOTYPING.—We understand there are some posons in the County who still desire to have their pictures taken, but are under the impression that Mr. Blessing the Artist has left town.

For the satisfaction of all we are enabled to state that he is still here, and that if they apply within eight or ten days they need not fear disappointment.

The perfection of Mr. Blessing's work, together with his reasonable charges, has caused a demand upon him which he has not yet been able to supply, and this accounts for the fact of his not having been able to leave at the time anticipated.

—WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1854.

The action of the President in the Conkling and Gadsden treaties evinces his firmness and integrity. The amendments proposed by him to the former, and his course in withholding the latter, show that the horde of speculators need expect to receive no aid from the Administration in the prosecution of their private schemes. As American citizens they may expect that their rights will be guaranteed; but there will be no special government endorsement of this or that scheme for their own private ends.

The operations and intrigues of speculators and their attempts to influence the government and legislation of the country, are becoming so bold and are assuming such

a magnitude, in connection with the corrupt politicians, that they demand attention and vigilance.

Not content with the Ebony and Collins line and Extension and land-granting operations upon Congress, their influences are visible in the negotiations of our government with those of others.

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Not content with the Ebony and Collins line and Extension and land-granting operations upon Congress, their influences are visible in the negotiations of our government with those of others.

The president has properly taken an unmistakable position in these matters and an outcry, under a guise of purest patriotism, may be expected against him on this account.

The same firmness in Mr. Guthrie, and his determination to guard with faithfulness the people's money, in the Treasury, was the great cause of all the hue and cry against him. Had he permitted these cormorants to have filled their voracious jaws with public plunder, their voices would not have been heard in pretended fault-finding with him as an officer, which was in reality but the revengeful grounds of disappointment. His disposition and close scrutiny into claims, a few corrupt men succeeded in hastening action or in concealing facts. It is better, by far, that even the just claimants upon the government should be compelled to delay and to hardship, than that by hasty actions the process of

public swindling, encouraging

increased every year, be carried on.

The speech of Mr. Stephens of Georgia for the Nebraska bill, in the House of Representatives yesterday, was really eloquent. It was what was wanted. The speeches have all been removed from the other side. It may be policy for the South not to delay the passage of the bill by debate, but some of her best men should be heard upon the subject. There will be debate, and it is due to the case and due to the South that public opinion should have the full benefit of the entire argument.

FAIRFAX.

SHIPWRECKS OF 1854.

Sedouin has a year furnished as melancholy statistics of calamities by sea as that which has recently closed.

Many of the vessels are steamships; and though the San Francisco, from the recency of the disaster, excites lively regret at present, there are many others almost forgotten, yet which have occurred within twelve months, that have also claimed their share of victims and tragic incidents.

The number of steamships lost, either on the open ocean, or upon breakers, or destroyed by fire, is 21; of which 16 were American, 3 English, 1 Russian, and 1 Hollandish.

The American steamships destroyed were the Independence, the Tennessee, the S. S. Lewis, the Al-

THE GADSDEN TREATY PROVISIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The following are the principal provisions of Mr. Gadsden's treaty, now before the Senate:

1st. The new boundary commences two marine leagues north of the mouth of the Colorado, giving us no access to the Gulf of California, and goes between latitude thirty-one and thirty-two to the one hundred and eleventh degree of longitude west of Greenwich.

2d. It abrogates the 11th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and cancels all claims of Mexican citizens under that article to date of ratification.

3d. The United States pay fifteen million dollars in monthly installments of three millions each—the first payable on ratifying the treaty.

4th. Reserves five millions for claims of American citizens in Mexico, including the Garay grant.

5th. Both Governments agree to put down Fillibusters, and pursue the Fillibusters with army and navy into the other's territory.

6th: Agrees to refund goods and chattels stolen by Indians from the citizens of the other's country.

The President amends No. 5 by striking out our pursuit by land and sea into the other's territory, and he amends No. 4 by not mentioning any particular claim.

The amendments are very important. The treaty will be ratified in its new form.

VIENNA, Feb. 7.—On the 5th a smart affair took place near Giurzovo between the Turks and Russians.

The loss on both sides was considerable. It appears that 3,000 Turks crossed the Danube, routed the Russian outposts, attacked the town, after which they retired.

The same paper of the 9th inst. has the following despatches.

BREST, Feb. 8.—In consequence of orders received yesterday for the immediate departure of the Atlantic squadron, it is expected that Admiral Brut will make signal for sailing immediately.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 25.—The fleet's having taken in fresh provisions, will re-enter the Black Sea on the 28th. In the meantime 3 French and three English steam frigates have sailed today for Varina. On the 28th another Turkish convoy, intended to carry men and ammunition to Batoun, will sail under the escort of a part of the Turkish fleet and the French and English frigates.

VIENNA, Feb. 8.—Negotiations for peace are certainly still going on.

The Emperor Napoleon has, in an autograph letter, made a just appeal to the good sense of the Emperor Nicholas.

The most important of the above despatches is that referring to a change in the Turkish Ministry.—There appears to be an understanding also that other modifications of the Cabinet are pending. The despatch seems to intimate that the change is favorable to peace, and that the new ministry are, or will be, more likely to listen to negotiations or even to yield somewhat to the demands of Russia.

The London Times, however, entirely disproves that supposition. It says:

"It is probable that the latest telegraphic intelligence which has reached us from Vienna is correct in point of fact, but we are always obliged to receive with great caution the interferences suggested by that mode of communication.—Thus, we were already aware that a change was shortly to be expected in the Turkish Government, and we are not surprised to learn that some such event has taken place.

But we are by no means prepared to believe that such a change can be more favorable to the adoption of a compromise with Russia. On the contrary, it is well known that the removal of the Serasker and the Cupidon Pasha was regarded by the principal allies and advisers of the Porte as an undesirable condition to the successful prosecution of the war."

It will be seen also that another engagement in the vicinity of Giurzovo has resulted in favor of the Turks, who crossed the Danube, and routed the Russian outposts, but afterward retired. This was probably one of those movements for disturbing the operations of the Russian troops, of which mention has been made.

The failure of Count Orloff in his mission to the German Courts is confirmed, and he finally left Vienna on the morning of the 9th inst.

Three battalions of guards, with six regiments of the line, were under orders to embark for the Mediterranean, on the 19th February. Their destination in the first instance, will probably be Malta.

The following is the latest intelligence from London, viz the morning of Feb. 11:

The number of British troops to be despatched at once is 10,000, officers and men; but as many more will be held in readiness, should they be required. If possible the following will proceed on the 18th or 19th inst.: three battalions of German Courts, which have constantly refused to give any pledge of this kind. We know with certainty from Berlin, that Baron Buder's overtures had been so ill received there, that Count Orloff gave up his intention of visiting the King of Prussia on his way back to St. Petersburg.

No such assurance could have given in Vienna on behalf of Prussia, and as for Austria, every expression she has used, and every step she has taken in conjunction with the Allied Powers, has shown her anxiety to preserve her full liberty of action. We therefore remain on conviction that Count Orloff has failed in his mission, and in all respects.

It seems however that he did produce a second instalment of propositions, somewhat less absolute and admissible than his first demands; but these too were held to be inadmissible by the conference, and the negotiation came to an end.

The American steamships destroyed were the Independence, the Tennessee, the S. S. Lewis, the Al-

FAIRFAX.

SHIPWRECKS OF 1854.

public sympathy is generally more warmly enlisted for the loss of a mother than for other marine catastrophes; destroying sailing vessels. The majority of cases however, have occurred at sea, the latter, and the wrecking of one of them has sacrificed more than twice the number of victims that were taken from the land.

The total number of three-masted vessels which have been lost during the year is 30; and the average loss of life thereupon averaged, reached 1,120. Among the most lamentable of these, was the loss of the *Nestor*, in which 260 persons were drowned; the last, *Evelyn*, 274; the *Annie Jane*, 300; and the *Staffordshire*, 40.

In addition, 24 barges, 12 brigs, and schooners, have disappeared during the year, and them amounting in number to 163; and fishing vessels, smacks, &c., 204, with 23 lives, and much valuable cargo.

In recapitulating the list, we find that the entire number of ships lost during the year past, including steamers, and sailors, reaches 130; and with their loss we have to deplore the death of 1,942 persons.

Courier des Etats Unis.

VALUABLE GOLD MINE. A gold mine of extraordinary richness has been recently discovered on lot No. 1 in the 17th district, Union county.

We learn from a gentleman visited this mine a few days ago (in whose judgment as a man we have the utmost confidence) that it far exceeds any discovery hitherto made in this country, and not excelled by any in California, where he has been sojourning for some years past.

The industry manifested by our people in searching out for new discoveries reminds us forcibly of the old days of 1822 and 1832. [Dakomega (Ga.) Signal.]

DREADFUL STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The steamer Kate Kearney, with a terrible accident Thursday morning, at the wharf at St. Louis. As she was backing out, two boilers exploded, killing many passengers, and wounding others. Among those badly wounded is Major Beal, U. S.

Families decline as do empires each succeeding day some of life's ancient honors are lost; the descent that leads to adoration is precipitate and rapid.—Children detach themselves from their parents; parents separate themselves from their children.—All fad, till the last great scenes fall the curtain of death and oblivion.

A French Physician is now in England for the purpose of applying galvanism to the propulsion of men. The discovery of the secret consists in lining the vessel of man and copper, according to a given plan, and in forming, by means of an immense series of galvanic cells, or batteries, of which the iron electro-motor shall be the salt water of the sea. The immense battery acts upon the electro-magnetic, of which the movements of attraction and repulsion much surpass, it is said, the force of our greatest steam engines.

FOOT CALCULATOR.—Such delicacy has been attained by Wheatstone's invention of a rapidly rotating mirror, that the French physiologist Fizeau, and Foucault, have measured the amount of time occupied by the passage of light through a distance of twelve feet; now we know that light travels at the rate of 200,000 miles in a second of time; it follows that the portion of time actually measured is the seventy-seventh millionth part of a second, a division of time incomparable to our conception; but although we know it must be, we are utterly unable to realise it.

Pay not to fortune the reward you owe to merit.

The man who gives his children a habit of industry, provides them better than by giving them a stock of money.

The following horizontal usings of a loafing tippler deserve to be perpetuated! Hear his wail. Leaves have their time to fall, And so likewise have I. The reason too's the same—it comes of our getting dry.

It's the difference 'twixt leaves and me—

and me—

it's more harder' a more frequent lee.

THE Crippled Boy with a STRAW.—A crippled beggar in a large waist-truing to pick up some clothes that had been thrown from the window, when a band of rude boys gathered round him, mimicking his awkward wince and hooting at his helplessness and rage. Presently an amiable little fellow came up, i heartily pushing through the band, helped the poor crippled boy to pick up his gifts, and fastened them in a bundle. Then, putting a piece of silver into his hand, was running away, when a fellow up above him said, "Little scamp, if you're not to be satisfied with the straw hat, look up." He did so, and a lady leaning

from an upper window, said earnestly, "God bless you my little fellow. God bless you for that." The lady was the wife of a man distinguished among the great men of the world; that every one of those boys would have been proud to obtain her approbation; and when she wrote down his name as one she wished to remember, he felt more than paid for all he had done.

As he walked along he thought how glad he had made his own heart by doing good. He thought of the poor beggar's grateful look; of the lady's smile and words of approval; and last, and better than all, he could almost hear his heavenly Father whispering, "Blessed are the merciful for they shall obtain mercy."

Little reader, do you have an opportunity to do good and feel tempted to neglect it, remember the boy with the straw hat."

Maxims to Guide a Young Man.

Keep good company or none. Never be idle. If your hands cannot be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind.

Always speak the truth. Make few promises.

Live up to your engagements.

Have no very intimate friends. Keep your own secrets; if you have any.

When you speak to a person, look him in the face.

Good company and good conversation are the very sinews of virtue.

Good character is above all things else.

Never listen to loose or infidel conversation.

You had better be poisoned in your blood than in your principles.

Your character cannot be essentially injured except by your own acts.

If any speaks evil of you, let your life be so virtuous that none will believe him.

Always speak and act as in the presence of God.

Drink no intoxicating liquors. Ever, live misfortune excepted within your income.

When you retire to bed, think over all you have done during the day.

Never speak lightly of religion. Make no haste to be rich if you would prosper.

Small and steady gains give competency with tranquility of mind.

Never play at any kind of game. Avoid temptation through fear that you may not withstand it.

Earn your money before you spend it.

Never run in debt, unless you see a way to get out again.

Never borrow if you can possibly avoid it.

Be just before you are generous. Keep yourself innocent if you would be happy.

Save when you are young, to spend when you are old.

Never think that which you do for religion is time or money mispent.

Always go to meeting whenever you can.

Read some portion of the bible every day.

Often think of death, and your accountability to God.

Read over the above maxims at least once a week, Saturday night.—*Gazette & Courier.*

Holloway's Pills Wonderfully Effective in the Cure of a Disordered Liver.—Mr. R. W. Kirkus, chemist, of Preston street, Liverpool, lately informed Professor Holloway that a customer of his (a lady to whom he has liberty to refer) has been cured, by the use of these invaluable Pills, of a liver complaint with which she has been troubled for several years; and so virulent was the last attack, that even her life was despaired of. In this alarming state she received Holloway's Pills, the first dose of which relieved her, and by continuing their use for a short period she has been restored to the enjoyment of perfect health.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, a certain Cure for Scrofula or King's Evil.—Persons afflicted with this awful disease should have immediate recourse to these invaluable medicines, as it is well known fact that many patients have been effectually cured by their use after every remedy had failed, and several have been restored to perfect health after being discharged from the hospitals and there pronounced incurable. Holloway's Ointment and Pills are efficacious in every variety of diseases of the skin, scald heads, bad breasts, and obstinate sores; and there is no case, however desperate, but will yield to the united powers of these sovereign medicines.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Andrew McDonald, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Benton County, on the 10th March, 1854; all persons having claims against said estate, are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to pay them.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of said court, at office this 10th day of March, 1854.

A. BROWN,
Ex Officio Adm'r.

March 14, 1854.

PIANO FORTE, AND Music Ware Room: ROMANCE, CA.

The subscriber is now receiving a good selection of PIANO Fortes, all fresh and new direct from the manufacturers. They are of the latest styles and patterns, and are unsurpassed in point of quickness and elasticity of touch, volume and brilliancy of tone, style and finish of workmanship.

Among our assortment may be found Pianos with the much admired *Rollan Attachment*; and also *New Scale Piano Fortes*, which is supposed by some, to render the tone of the Piano perfect, and quite equal to the *Grand Piano*.

ELIZABETH M. KIMBRELL,

Administrator with the will annexed, having been, on the 25th day of February, 1854, granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Benton County, Alabama, on the estate of Peter Kimbrell, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

MARCH 14, 1854.—JY.

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ELIZABETH M. KIMBRELL,

THE AUGUSTA

BAKER & HARRIS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,

AUGUSTA, GA.

We keep constantly on hand a large
and well selected Stock of

All Goods in our Line,
which are purchased in the best markets
upon the most favorable terms, and
would seek our country friends to give us
call when visiting our city.

Particular attention is given to the
needs of our citizens, the lowest prices charged
at all times, we also receive Goods
and all produce from our customers.

May 10, 1853.—Yours,

HONES & BROWN.

Necessary to J. S. Hones and Co.,
DIRECT IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Tobacco, the Domestic Hardware,
Cutter, Cutlery, &c.

May 10, 1853.—Yours,

F. A. Holman & Co.,

Books, Stationers, &
Crockery, China, Glass, Ware,
and all articles in Chatfield Street.

May 10, 1853.—Yours,

HICKMAN, WESCHOTT & CO.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

STAPLE & STANCY DRY GOODS

Aug 10, 1853.—Yours,

Augusta French Burr Mill

Stone Manufactory.

The subscriber thank

ful for the kind patronage heretofore

extended to the late

firm of Schi

mer & Wig

and, would respectfully inform his

friends and the public, that he con-

tines to execute orders for his well

known French Burr

MILL STONES, of every desirabil-

ity, size, at the lowest price and

shortest notice.

He also furnishes

Escopettes & Cologne Stones.

Suit Machines, of various patterns

Potting Clowns, of the best brand;

Cement, for Mill use.

Also, for Planters, small Grist

Mills to attach to Gin gears.

All orders promptly attended to.

W. M. Y. HENDRICK is my au-

thorized agent in East Alabama.

All orders addressed to him post

paid, at Silver Run, Talladega, co.

Ala. will receive prompt attention.

W. B. SCHIRMER,

Surviving partner of

Schirmer & Wigand.

Sep. 13, 1853.—Yours,

W. B. MARTIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

Whatley & Ellis,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHVILLE, ALABAMA.

Will hereafter attend the Cir-

cuit courts of Benton, Chero-

kee, Jackson and Marshall, and as

hereofore, the Circuit and Chancery

courts of St. Clair, Blount and

DeKalb counties and the Supreme

court of the State.

Oct. 21, 1853.—Yours,

JAMES MARTIN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law & So-

licitor in Chancery.

WILL practice in Rutherford and

the adjoining counties, and in the

Supreme Court of the State at

Montgomery.

These Goods are brought at first

hands, and will go home to the

trade at low prices as the same

qualities of goods are sold in

Charleston, and I solicit a com-

parison.

Oct. 11, 1853.—Yours,

Augusta Seed Store.

THE AUGUSTA SEED STORE is

removed to the first door above the

State Bank, and nearly opposite the

United States and Globe Hotels, where

the subscriber has received and will

continue to receive throughout the season,

his stock of fresh and genuine Garden

Seeds, crop 1853.

Allowance made to country dealers

Red and White Clover Seed, Blue

Grass, Timothy, Onion Sets, Giant As-

piragus Roots, Flower Seeds, Bulbs, &c.

May 10, 1853. J. H. SERVICE

GREAT SALE.

The subscribers are now receiving di-

rect from manufacturers both North

and South, the largest and best assortments

of Combs, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Ra-

zors, Scissors, Knives, Thimbles, &c.

Also,

Looking Glasses and Mirrors,

of every style and pattern, together with

a full and cheap stock of

Suspenders, Purses,

Beads, Wallets, Port-Monies, Gold and

Silver Pencils and Pens, Spectacles, &c.

Also,

Looking Glasses and Mirrors,

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PRINTED TWO EDITIONS: AND THUS PREVENTED THE PUBLICATION OF THE PAPER IN ADVANCE OF GOING INTO THE MARKET. THE PAPER WILL BE CONSIDERED AN ENCLAVE FOR THE NEXT. THE PAPER DISCONTINUED UNTIL ALL ARREARS ARE PAID.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One dollar per square of 12 lines or for the first insertion, and fifty cents per square for each continuance.

Personal advertisements double the foregoing rates.

Annunciation of Candidates \$3.

Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per square.

POETRY.

THE BURSTING OF THE BUD.

Spring is coming—Spring is coming!

With her sunshine and her shower;

Heaven is ringing with the singing

Of the birds in bough and bower;

Buds are filling, leaves are swelling,

Flowers on field and bloom on tree;

Over the earth, and air, and ocean;

Nature holds her jubilee.

Soft then stealing comes a feeling

O'er my bosom tenderly;

Sweet I ponder as I wander;

For my musings are of thee.

Spring is coming—Spring is coming!

With her mornings fresh and light;

With her noon of chequered glory;

Sky of blue and clouds of white,

Silm and gray night falls, when the light

falls.

From the star-bespangled sky,

While the splendor, pale and tender,

Of the young moon glows on high.

Sil, at morn, at noon, and even,

Spring is full of joy for me,

For I ponder as I wander.

And my musings are of thee.

Still on thee my thoughts are dwelling,

Whatsoe'er thy name may be;

Beautiful beyond words telling,

Is thy presence unto me.

Morning's breaking, finds thee waking,

Wandering in the breeze's flight;

Noontide's glory mantle's o'er thee,

In a shower of sunny light;

Daylight dying, leaves thee lying

In the silvery twilight ray,

Stars look brightly on thee nightly

Till the coming of the day.

Everywhere and every minute

Feel I near thee, lovely one;

In the lark and in the linnet

I can hear thy joyous tone.

Bud and blooming, mark the coming

Of thy feet o'er vale and hill;

And thy presence, with life's essence

Makes the forest's heart to fill.

Low before thee, I adore thee,

Love creative, thee I sing;

Now I meet thee, and I greet thee

By the holy name of Spring.

From McConnel's "Western Characters."

THE STRATAGEM.

Robert Elwood emigrated from Kentucky to Illinois, about the year in which the latter was erected into a State, and passing to the northwest of the regions then occupied by the French and Virginians, pitched his tent upon the very verge of the frontier. He was a man of violent passions, impatient of the restraints of law—arrogant, overbearing, and inclined to use the strong hand. His removal had been caused by a difficulty with one of his neighbors, in which he had attempted to right himself without appeal to the legal tribunals. In this attempt he had only been thwarted, but also made to pay rather roundly for his temerity; and vexed and soured, he had at once abandoned his old home, and marched off across the prairies, seeking a country in which, as he said, "a man need not meet a cursed constable every time he left his own door." His family consisted of three sons and one daughter, the latter being, at the time of his emigration, about sixteen years of age.

In journeying towards the north, he halted one day, at noon, within a "point" of timber, which extended a mile into the prairie, and was surrounded by as beautiful a piece of rolling meadow land as one need wish to see. He was already half a day's journey beyond the thicker settlements; and, indulging a reasonable hope that he would not speedily be annoyed by neighbors, he at once determined here to erect his dwelling and open a new farm. With this view he marked off a tract of about four hundred acres, including the point of timber in which he was encamped; and before the heat of summer came on, he had a cabin ready for his reception, and a considerable amount of grain planted.

About a mile to the south, there was a similar strip of timber, surrounded by that of which he took possession, by which tract of "rolling prairie," and this he at once resolved to include in his farm. But, reflecting it must probably be some years before any one else would enter the neighborhood to take it up, and having only the assistance of his sons, but two of whom had reached manhood, he turned his attention first to the tract upon which he lived. This was large enough to engross his efforts for the present; and, for two years, he neglected to do anything towards establishing his claim to the land he coveted. It is true that he told several of his neighbors, who had now begun to settle a-

nearby, that he claimed that piece of timber, and thus prevented their enclosing it; but, however, "placed" nor marked the trees, nor staked on the prairie.

In the meantime emigration had come in so much more rapidly than he had expected, that he found himself the center of a populous neighborhood, and among other signs of civilization, a company of regulators had been organized,

for the protection of life and property.

Of this band, Elwood, always active and forward, had been chosen leader; and the vigor and severity with which he had exercised his functions, had given a degree of quiet to the settlement, not usually enjoyed by these frontier communities. One example had, at the period of the opening of our story, but recently been made; and its extreme rigor had frightened away from the neighborhood those who had hitherto disturbed its peace. This was all the citizens desired; and having accomplished their ends, safely and tranquilly, those whose conservative character had prevented the regular system from running into excesses, withdrew from its ranks—but took no measures to have it broken up. It was thus left, with recognized authority, in the hands of Elwood, and others of his violent and unscrupulous character.

Things were in this position, when on his return from an expedition of some length, Elwood bequeathed himself to his handsome tract of land, upon which he had long ago set his heart. What was his surprise and rage on learning—a fact, which the absorbing nature of his regulator duties had prevented his knowing sooner—that it was already in possession of another? And his mortification was immeasurably increased, when he was told that the man who had just intruded upon what he considered his own property demesne, was none other than young Grayson, the son of his old Kentucky enemy. Coming into the neighborhood, in the absence of Elwood, the young man, finding so desirable a tract vacant, had, at once taken possession; and by the return of the regulator, had almost finished a neat and roomy cabin. He had "blazed" the trees, too, and staked off the prairie—taking all those steps then deemed necessary, on the frontier, to complete appropriation.

Elwood's first step was to order him precipitately to desist, and give up his improvements—threatening him, at the same time, with certain and uncertain pains and penalties, if he refused to obey. But Grayson only laughed at his threats, and went stoutly on with his work. When the young men, whom he had hired to assist him in building his house, gave him a friendly warning that Elwood was the leader of a band of regulators, and had power to make good his menaces, he only replied that "he knew how to protect himself, and when the time came should not be found wanting." Elwood retired from the contest, discomfited, but breathing vengeance; while Grayson finished his house and commenced operations on his farm.

But those who knew the headlong violence of Elwood's character, predicted that these operations would soon be interrupted; and they were filled with wonder when month after month passed away, and there were no signs of a call.

Having recovered the stolen property, the next question which presented itself for their consideration, was in what way they should punish the thief. To such men as they, this was not a difficult problem; with much deliberation, it was determined that he must be at once driven from the country. The "days of grace," usually given on such occasions were ten, and in pursuance of this custom, it was resolved that Grayson should be mercifully allowed that length of time, in which to arrange his affairs and set out for a new home, as the regulators expressed it, "make himself scarce."

Driscoll, having already, by his praiseworthy efforts in the cause of right, made himself the hero of the affair, was invested with authority to notify Grayson of this decree. The master being thus settled, the corps adjourned to meet again ten days thereafter, in order to see that their judgement was duly carried into effect.

Meantime, Driscoll, the official mouthpiece of the self-constituted court of general jurisdiction, rode away to discharge himself of his onerous duties. Hailing at the low fence which enclosed the scanty doorway, he gave the customary "halloo" to the house, and patiently awaited an answer. It was not long, however, before Grayson issued from the door and advanced to the fence, when Driscoll served the process of the court in due course:

"Mr. Grayson, the regulators of this settlement have directed me to give you ten days' notice to leave the country—They will meet again one week from next Friday, and if you are not gone by that time, it will become their duty to publish you in the customary way."

"What for?" asked Grayson quickly.

"For stealing this horse," the functionary replied, laying his hand on the horse's mane, and concealing him in the timber with the intention to run him off."

"It's Elwood's horse, isn't it?"

"Yes," answered Driscoll, somewhat surprised at Grayson's coolness.

"When was he stolen?" asked the notary.

"Last night," answered the official: "I suppose you know very well without being told."

"Do you indeed?" said Grayson, smiling absently. And then he bent his eyes upon the ground, and seemed lost in thought for some minutes.

"Well, well," said he at length, raising his eyes again. "I didn't steal the horse, Driscoll, but I suppose you regulators know best who ought to be allowed to remain in the settlement, so of course I shall have to obey."

"I am glad to find you so reasonable," said Driscoll, making a movement to ride away.

"Stop! stop!" said Grayson; "don't be in a hurry! I shall be gone before the ten days are up, and you and I may not meet again for a long time; so get down and come in; let us take a parting drink together. I have some excellent whiskey, just brought home."

Now the worthy functionary, as we have intimated, or as the aforesaid nose bore witness, was quite partial to this discription of produce; some of his acquaintances even insinuating that he took sometimes a drop too much; and tho' he felt some misgiving about remaining

to ferret out and punish so daring an offender. It happened (accidentally of course) to be a horse which had cast one of its shoes, only the day before; and this circumstance rendered it "easy" to discover his trail. Driscoll, Elwood's invaluable lieutenant, discovered the tract and set off upon it, almost as easily as if he had been present when it was made. He led the party away into the prairie toward the east; and though his fears, he sprang to the ground.

"Tie your horse to the fence there," said Grayson, "and come in." Driscoll obeyed, and it was not long before he was seated in the cabin with a tin cup in his hand, and its generous contents, finding their way rapidly down his es-

pacious throat.

"Whiskey is a pleasant drink, after all, isn't it?" said Grayson, smiling at the gusto with which Driscoll dwelt upon the draught, and at the same moment he rose to set his cup on the table behind the official.

"Very pleasant indeed," said Driscoll, in reply, and to prove his sincerity he raised his cup again to his lips. But this time he was not destined to taste its contents. It was suddenly dashed from his hand—a saddle girth was thrown over his arms and body—and before he was aware of what was being done, he found himself securely pinioned to the chair! A rope was speedily passed through his legs, and tied, in like manner behind, so that he could, literally, move neither hand, or foot! He made a furious effort, to break away, but he would not have been more secure had he been in the old fashioned stocks! He was fairly entrapped, and though he fanned, and swore, and threatened, it all did not avail of good. Of this he became sensible, and grinding his teeth in impotent rage, he relapsed into dogged silence. Having thoroughly secured his prisoner, Grayson who was something of a wag, poured out a small quantity of the seductive liquor, and coming round in front of the ill used official, smiled graciously in his face, and drank a health!

"Success to you, Mr. Driscoll," said he "and long may you continue an ornament to the distinguished company of which you are an honorable officer."

Driscoll ground his teeth, but made no reply, and the toast was drunk, like some of those impressive sentiments given at public dinners, "profound silence!"

Having drained the cup, Grayson deposited it on a table and himself on a chair, and, drawing the latter up towards his companion, opened the conference thus:

"I think I have you pretty safe, Driscoll eh?"

The lieutenant made no reply.

"I see you are not in a very sociable humor," continued Grayson; "and to tell you the truth, I am not much in that way inclined myself; but I am determined to get at the bottom of this affair before you shall leave the house. I am sure you know all about it; and if you don't, why then the worse for you that's all!"

"What do you mean?" demanded Driscoll, speaking for the first time.

"I mean this," Grayson answered sternly: "I did not take that horse from Elwood's—but you did; I saw you do it. But since my testimony will not be received, I am determined that you shall give me a certificate in writing that such is the fact. You needn't look so obstinate, for by the God that made us both! you shall not leave that chair alive, unless you do as I say."

Grayson was a large, rather fleshy man, with a light complexion and blue eyes; and, though good natured and hard to arouse, when once in earnest, as now, like all men of his stamp, he both looked, and was fully capable of carrying his menaces into execution. The imprisoned functionary did not at all like the expression of his eyes, he quailed before it in fear and shame. He was, however, resolved not to yield, except upon the greatest extremity.

"Come," said Grayson, producing writing materials; "here are pen, ink paper; are you willing to write as I dictate?"

"No," said Driscoll doggedly.

"Well see if I can't make you willing yet," muttered his captor; and going to the other end of the cabin, he took down a coil of rope, which hung upon a peg, and returned to his captive. Forming a noose at one end, he placed it about Driscoll's neck, and threw the other end over a beam which supported the roof.

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between the two governments, under which he can be demanded of Mexico for trial under indictment in this country.

MILLIONAIRES.—Jindal Tonre, the recently deceased millionaire of New Orleans, was the last of the four richest citizens, of that place, who have died there during the last four years, without families; John McDonough, Joseph Fowler, Cornelius Paulding were the other three. The combined fortunes of these four citizens reached the sum of nine millions, about one-eighth of the property of the whole city. They were all bachelors, and lived to an extreme old age. Mr. McDonough died at seventy-two, Mr. Paulding at seventy, Mr. Fowler at sixty-five, and Mr. Tonre at seventy-nine. They had all been constant residents of New Orleans, and enjoyed a remarkable degree of health and vigor.

Among other eccentric traits in Mr. Tonre's character, it is stated that he could never be persuaded to travel in any vehicle, since the death of a beloved brother, who was thrown out of a carriage in Boston, and had his leg broken.

That brother bequeathed him \$200,000, which were deposited in one of the banks of Boston. The money was permitted to remain in the bank without interest, and Mr. Tonre could never be persuaded to receive or use a dollar of it. The sum stands now to his credit on the books of the bank, just as it was left by his brother. Though he had a New Englander's fondness for ships, and owned some of the largest craft that come into our ports, and was passionately fond of talking about ships, their best mode of structure, and took a great pride in the beauty and neatness of his own craft, he could never be persuaded to go aboard one of them, but would content himself by standing on the levees, and viewing in silent admiration huge hulls, the tapering masts and snowy-sails of his great cotton ships.

Sunday Mercury.

THE GAME OF WAR.—The foreign news we publish to day leaves scarcely a matter of doubt that the "dogs of War" are to be loosed, and perhaps millions of innocent people, sacrificed to its fury. Just from the Don to the Tiber, from the Thames to the Danube, the trumpets sound, and on every hand fleets and battalions are wheeling into line. Fancy stages at the prospective vision—the grim and grizzly bear of the North, titanic as ferocious, and the more ferocious since he stands isolate and at bay parts his grey lips, and through his shining teeth howls defiance to the wolf pack gathering to drive him from his way.

It will be a terrible combat, up and down the Euxine, over the Principalities and through Poland and Hungary and perhaps through Italy—and who knows but, overleaping all barriers, France and Germany shall feel the shock a mong their corn fields and hills of vines? How the cannon will roll out the dance music of havoc and death, and the musketry rain a devil's sonate to desolation, and sabers and scimitars ring and flash, mad with the fury and drunkenness of battle!

And what is all this to be? For what, industry turned from the furrow, the sickle, the vineyard, the anvil, the trowel and axe?—For what, towns and cities burned and sacked? for what, murder and rapine affrighting the stillness of peaceful hamlets? For what, famine and slaughter, and graves and blackness and ashes, over all the fair faces of earth? Let the half dozen descendants of imperial and kingly robbers, who sit on the great thrones of Europe, answer—that this whole difficulty was commenced by Austria in relation upon Turkey for her conduct in the protection of the Hungarian refugees; and that in the Hungarian revolution Russia rendered such invaluable service to Austria. As to the possible effect of the peace department, it would indeed be something strange in the dispensations of Providence, if the world did not succeed in effecting that which all the diplomacy of Europe has failed to do.

The war against Russia is now said to be very popular among the masses in France and England, notwithstanding the tardiness and reluctance especially of the latter power to take part. Great preparations are now going on in these countries, and a manifesto is stated to have been agreed upon between them, having all the force of a declaration of war against Russia.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—The office of the "Globe Branch" recently published by the U. S. Senate, of the Bill appropriating among others, alternate sections of land to the Seina and Tennessee Rail Road. To-day we publish the notice of the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the withdrawal from sale or entry of a large number of townships along this line, and also a portion on Mississippi and Louisiana, made in pursuance of the order of the President of the United States.

One woman and child, two months old, \$1,435; one boy, three years old, \$320; one woman and child, two years old, \$1,500; one boy, seven years old, \$530; one man, about twenty-five years old, \$1,602. Total, \$5,507.

Queen Victoria at the opening of parliament was attired in a splendid dress of silver tissue, over which was a robe of crimson velvet, ornamented with gold lace and embroidery, and she wore a brilliant tiara of pearl and diamonds.

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1854.

Mr. Lay & Brothers, the agents to receive and to pay for advertising for this paper in the city of Philadelphia, Pa.

TO OUR PATRONS IN Cherokee and Dekalb.

It is our purpose to be present several days at the ensuing Circuit Courts in Cherokee and Dekalb Counties, and to earnestly solicit all who are indebted to us for subscriptions or advertising to make settlements during that time. Our business in those Counties will not now justify us in the employment of an agent or in making frequent personal visits; we therefore hope that this request will in no single instance be disregarded. Those who do not attend Court can authorize some friend to make settlement for them.

We are requested to state that persons who wish to have this Daguey newspaper taken, can have an opportunity of doing so for two days yet.

Call without fail if you do not wish to be disappointed. See advertisement.

We invite the attention of Merchants who trade to Augusta to the advertisement of Mr. G. W. Ferry, announcing the receipt of his usually extensive Stock of Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, &c which he offers upon terms as favorable as Goods of like quality can be purchased in Charleston.

See the advertisement of Maj. J. A. Stevenson's Mills. It is no small advantage to the citizens of the surrounding country, that these valuable Mills, which have heretofore been in the hands of a non-resident, are now owned and controlled by an enterprising and responsible resident citizen, who has placed, and will keep them in a state of thorough preparation for their accommodation and convenience.

The War News.—We give to-day the latest and most important items of telegraphic and foreign intelligence of the progress of the European war.

It will be remembered that some months ago, so strong were the interests opposed to war throughout the civilized world, that the public judgement yielded very slowly and reluctantly to the conviction that there would be war between Russia and Turkey. But when this became inevitable, and hostilities actually commenced, it became equally certain that nearly all the great powers of Europe would be inevitably involved if some means could not be devised to adjust the difficulty. The great efforts of other powers to bring about a reconciliation, created the hope that it might be successful, and to this hope the peaceful interests have clung with equal tenacity, notwithstanding every effort; thus far has been a total failure, and the Czar's answer to Louis Napoleon is said to have extinguished the last hope of peace.

Some sort of efforts or negotiations are said to be still going on for peace; but the only hope seems now to rest on the possibility that Austria may decide to act openly with England and France, or upon the influence which Joseph Sturge and the members of the peace delegation may have upon the Czar, who have been admitted to a friendly interview with him. It is indeed difficult to believe that Austria will openly take sides against Russia, when it is remembered that this whole difficulty was commenced by Austria in relation upon Turkey for her conduct in the protection of the Hungarian refugees; and that in the Hungarian revolution Russia rendered such invaluable service to Austria.

He then proceeds in a lucid argument to the point of the peace delegation, it would indeed be something

strange in the dispensations of Providence, if the world did not succeed in effecting that which all the diplomacy of Europe has failed to do.

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Attention to these requirements, may save persons who desire to enter lands embraced in the townships withdrawn, some trouble.

A bill regulating interest on money has passed the Legislature of Mississippi. It authorizes any rate not exceeding ten per cent.

SON OF THE SOUTH.—We have received the March No. of this valuable Agricultural monthly published at Columbus, Ga. We have mentioned herebefore the increase in the size and other improvements instituted at the commencement of the present year, which seem to be fully sustained and render this Journal eminently worthy of the patronage of the farming community. It is published by Lomas & Ellis, at \$1 per annum, or six copies for \$5. J. M. Chambers, Agricultural Editor, C. A. Peabody, Horticultural Editor.

IMMENSE PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

NAPOLEON'S LETTER TO THE CZAR.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS IN ENGLAND.

THE REPORTED RENEWAL OF NEGOTIATIONS.

INTERESTING FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The American mail steam ship Nashville, Captain M. Berry, arrived at New York at half past four o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

She left Havana on the 15th and Southampton on the morning of the 16th.

Her news is two days later.

It details the enormous military

and naval preparations going on

under the auspices of both England

and France for attacking Russia

as well in the Baltic as in the Black Sea.

A British contingent of ten thousand men were to sail on

board steam transports especially

hired for the purpose, on the 1st,

for Malta, there to rendezvous and

to be held in readiness for military

operation for the protection of

Constantinople.

Thirty-six British

ships of the line and frigates, with

ten or twelve French men of

war of the largest class, were to

assemble in the Downs on the 6th

of March for service in the Baltic.

In all the deck-ways and arsenals

of England and France the

greatest activity prevailed.

The French ocean squadron under

Admiral Brunat had reached

Algiers, and was embarking a division

of the African army, amounting

to 12,000 men; after which it

was to set sail for Toulon, where

an English squadron and transports

was to meet it, and take on board

30,000 French troops.

Both squadrons, with an army of 42,000 men,

would then proceed to the Levant, enter the Dardanelles, and disembarc the troops at Silivri, near

Rodosto, on the Sea of Marmora, a spot fixed upon as the best for

the protection of the Bosphorus and

Dardanelles.

It appears, however, that notwithstanding these extensive and

tremendous preparations for war,

fresh negotiations for peace were

actually in progress, and that an

autograph letter had been written

by the Emperor Louis Napoleon

(with the consent of the British

cabinet,) to the Emperor of Russia;

the revision and reduction of the

Tariff, Tonnage Duties, the Pacific

Railroad bill, the Homestead bill,

bills to grant Public Lands to Rail-

roads, the French Speciation bill,

are the leading ones.

On the Tariff reduction, Mr.

Boyce, of South Carolina, delivered

in the House on the 16th ult., a

clear, sensible, and statesman-like

speech. He brings together many

interesting facts bearing on the

question, and demonstrates forcibly

the inequality and injustice of the

proposed modifications of the

Secretary of the Treasury. He

says:

"As regards the 100 per cent

duties, they are utterly indefensible

as a financial measure; they are

fives times higher than the revenue

standard, and must diminish the

revenue, and injuriously affect our

commercial relations with France."

He then proceeds in a lucid argu-

ment to the point of the peace delega-

tion, it would indeed be something

strange in the dispensations of Provi-

dence, if the world did not succeed in

effecting that which all the diplo-

macy of the world could accom-

plish."

THE LETTER OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON TO THE CZAR.

We publish a translation of the

Emperor Napoleon's letter to the

Emperor of Russia.

It had been written, but its exis-

tence was afterwards denied. But

it is now known that such a let-

ter exists.

PALACE OF THE TURKS, Jan

29, 1854.—Sir.

The difference

which has arisen between your

Majesty and the Ottoman Porte

has assumed such a grave aspect

that I think it right myself to ex-

plain directly to your Majesty the

part which France has taken in this

MILLS.

Purchased from Judge John H. Lumpkin, the Mills formerly owned by Crittfield, which were fully repaired last year, and incomplete order now, to make them New Wheel, bolting mills, five and sixtient, with convenient and accommodating millers, also responsible for any loss gain at the mill, by carelessness or otherwise on the part of the miller. Cash paid for wheat at fair rates.

JAMES A. STEVENSON.

March 21, 1854.—fr.

Spring & Summer STOCK OF

Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, and Straw Goods.

G. W. FERRY,

Hill Building, Broad Street,

AUGUSTA, GA.

WANTED for past favors, begs

to call the attention of Mer-

chants visiting Augusta, to his ex-

clusive stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

among which may be found latest

articles Moleskin, Black and Drab

Beaver, Brush and Cass' HATS,

Bank Beaver, and Cass' soft sun-

hats various colors. Campe-

reighorn, Mandarin and Pan-

americana Hats. Swiss, Senate,

Canton, Florence, Pedal and French

Silk do. Double and single brim

leaf and Canada straw Hats.

Straw, Florence, Rutland and

BONNETS. Rutland and

French and Belgrave Bloomers,

1854. Silk Gingham and Cotton UM-

ELLAS. Flowers, Tabs and

the latest linings—assortment kept

at double weekly supplies received weekly

from manufacturers, and offered at

ent of prices as low as can be bought at

southern market, and mer-

chants will find it to their interest

day of examining my stock before ma-

in purchases.

Augusta, Ga., March 21, 1854.

STATE OF ALABAMA, |

BENTON COUNTY, |

Probate for Benton County,

Alabama, Special Term, February

1854.

This day came William Barker,

Guardian of the minor heirs of

George W. Maul, deceased, and

led his accounts and vouchers for

final settlement of his Guar-

dianship. It is ordered by the

court that Monday the 5th day of

next be set for making said

settlement, and that notice thereof

be given by publication in the Jour-

nal of the Republic, a newspaper

printed in the Town of Jackson-

ville, for three

successive weeks, prior to said day

of notice to all persons con-

cerned to be and appear at a Regular

Court, said Court, to be held

in the Court House of said com-

monwealth Monday the 8th day of

February next, and contest said

settlement, and contest said settle-

ment if they think proper.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of

Probate, at office of said County,

on the 23d day of February, A. D.

1854.

A. WOODS,

Judge of Probate.

March 21, 1854.

STATE OF ALABAMA, |

BENTON COUNTY, |

Probate for Benton County,

Alabama, Special Term,

March 21, 1854.

This day came Wm. B. Oneal,

Trading of Melchior W. Oneal,

and filed his accounts and

cheque for an annual settle-

ment of his Guardianship.

It is ordered by the Court, that

Monday the 5th day of May next

be set for making said settle-

ment, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jour-

nal of the Jacksonville Repub-

lican, a newspaper printed in

Town of Jacksonville in said

county for three successive weeks,

prior to said day, as a notice to

persons concerned, to be and ap-

pear at a regular term of said

court to be chosen at the Court

House of said county, on said Mon-

day the 8th day of May next, and

settle said settlement if they

so desire. Witness, A. Woods,

Judge of Probate, on said day,

March 21, 1854.

A. WOODS, Judge of

Probate.

March 21, 1854. Judge of Probate.



NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL.

Or certain lands in the States of ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA, situated on the routes of the following proposed Railroads, viz:

From Mobile to Gerard's, Alabama; from Selma to Gunter's Landing on the Tennessee river; Alabama; and the continuation of the road from Savannah, Georgia, via Mobile, Alabama, to New Orleans, Louisiana, and the branch thereof from Albany, Georgia, via Eufaula, on the Chattahoochee river, to Montgomery, Alabama.

In pursuance of the orders of the President of the United States, bearing the 13th and 21st instant; all the public lands within the following-named townships, situated along the routes of the proposed Railroads, viz:

James A. STEVENSON.

March 21, 1854.—fr.

Spring & Summer

STOCK OF

Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas,

and Straw Goods.

G. W. FERRY,

Hill Building, Broad Street,

AUGUSTA, GA.

WANTED for past favors, begs

to call the attention of Mer-

chants visiting Augusta, to his ex-

clusive stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

among which may be found latest

articles Moleskin, Black and Drab

Beaver, Brush and Cass' HATS,

Bank Beaver, and Cass' soft sun-

hats various colors. Campe-

reighorn, Mandarin and Pan-

americana Hats. Swiss, Senate,

Canton, Florence, Pedal and French

Silk do. Double and single brim

leaf and Canada straw Hats.

Straw, Florence, Rutland and

BONNETS. Rutland and

French and Belgrave Bloomers,

1854. Silk Gingham and Cotton UM-

ELLAS. Flowers, Tabs and

the latest linings—assortment kept

at double weekly supplies received weekly

from manufacturers, and offered at

ent of prices as low as can be bought at

southern market, and mer-

chants will find it to their interest

day of examining my stock before ma-

in purchases.

Augusta, Ga., March 21, 1854.

PIANO FORTÉ,

AND

Music Ware-Room.

ROMEO

750 BROAD ST.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

The subscriber is now receiving a good selection of PIANO FORTÉS, all fresh and new, direct from the manufacturers. They are of the latest styles and patterns, and are unsurpassed in point of quickness and elasticity of touch; volume and brilliancy of tone, style and finish of workmanship.

Among our assortment may be found Pianos with the much admired EDOLIAN ATTACHMENT; and also NEW SCALE PIANO FORTÉS, which is supposed by some, to render the tone of the Piano perfect and quite equal to the Grand PIANO.

All that we ask of our friends is to examine our instruments and prices before purchasing elsewhere, for in every case where persons have done this, we have sold them Pianos. We give a written guarantee upon every one we sell to this effect: "If within 12 months using, any defect is found which cannot be remedied, we take it back and give a new one in its place," which must be a matter of great consideration with every man who has one to buy.

SECOND HAND PIANOS taken in exchange for new ones, and their full value allowed.

WM. JOHNSON.

Rome, Broad st. March 14, 1854.

CARRIAGE REPOSEORY,

ROME, GEORGIA.

JOHNSON, WOODRUFF & CO.

ARE now receiving a very large

and well selected stock of

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES,

which, for style, beauty and dura-

bility, cannot be surpassed, either

North or South, in any market

consisting of COACHES, or close

Carriages, of all descriptions; Rock

ways, of every style and size;

SIDE SEAT BUGGIES with pole

and shafts; CONCORD BUG-

GIES; TOP BUGGIES, of all

kinds and prices, with roll-up, and

sliding tops; NO TOP BUG-

GIES; great variety of styles and

fashions; JACK WAGONS, for

large families and Livery Stables;

FAMILY WAGONS, all sizes

and finest and best quality—two,

four and six horse PLAYA-

TION WAGONS, with

IRON AXLES.

Any style of Carriages or Buggies

will be specially ordered, when

AUGUSTA.

BAKER & HART,
WHOLESALE GROCER'S
AUGUSTA, GA.

We keep constantly on hand a large and well selected Stock of

All Goods in our Line, which are purchased in the best markets upon the most favorable terms, and would give our country friends to give us a call when visiting our city.

Particular attention is given to the filling of orders, and the lowest prices charged at all times; we also receive Cotton and all produce from our customers.

May 10, 1853.—1.

BONES & BROWN.

Successors to J. & S. BONES & CO.
DIRECT IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN Foreign & Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c.

May 10, 1853.—Augusta, Ga.

F. A. Holman & Co.,
Direct Importers of Crockery, China and Glass Ware and will sell at Charleston prices.

May 10, 1853.—1.

HICKMAN, WESCHOTT & CO.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

125 Augusta Mills Shirts, Osnaburgh and Stripes, sold at Factory Prices by the bale. FIVE per cent off for Cash. May 10, 1853.

Augusta Seed Store.

THE AUGUSTA SEED STORE is removed to the first door above the State Bank, and nearly opposite the United States and Globe Hotels, where the subscriber has received and will continue to receive throughout the season, his stock of fresh and genuine Garden Seeds, crop 1851.

Allowance made to country dealers, Red and White Clover Seed, Blue Grass, Timothy, Onion Sets, Giant Asparagus Roots, Flower Seeds, Bulbs, &c. May 10, 1853.—J. H. SERVICE

GREAT SALE.

The subscribers are now receiving direct from manufacturers, both North and South, the largest and best assortment of Combs, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Razors, Scissors, Knives, Thimbles, &c. Together with an elegant stock of

Suspenders, Purses, Beads, Wallets, Fort Monmies, Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens, Spectacles &c. &c.

Also, Looking Glasses and Mirrors, of every style and pattern, together with a full and cheap stock of

School and Miscellaneous Books.

PAPER, INK, &c. owing to the great scarcity of money in the country, the subscribers are determined to sell goods this season lower than any house in Charleston or Augusta.

Merchants from the country will please call and examine for themselves.

DUNHAM & BLEAKLEY.

May, 10, '53.—1. Augusta, Ga.

J. M. NEWBY, & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN Ready-Made CLOTHING.

Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c. Under the UNITED STATES HOTEL AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

J. M. & Co. are receiving their Fall and Winter STOCK OF CLOTHING. Gentlemen can find at this establishment every article necessary for their Wardrobe. Having paid strict attention to the purchase and manufacture of their goods, they can offer them at the lowest prices.

Also, on hand, a very large lot of fine Cotton and Linen Shirts, Drawers, Suspenders, Socks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Shirt Collars, Stocks, merino and Silk Under Shirts and Drawers, &c.

With their weekly receipt of all the new styles of Goods from New York, they can offer their customers advantages they have not heretofore enjoyed. Before purchasing elsewhere, call and examine.

May 10, 1853.—1.

James A. McCampbell,
Attorney at Law.

Solicitor in Chancery, JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA Office, east room over Hudson's Store. February 23, 1852.

NEW HAT & CAP WAREHOUSE.

J. Taylor, Jr. & Co.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HATS, Caps and Bonnets, w/ New York pri- ce—opposite Wright, Nicholas and Company, Broad street, Augusta, Ga.

Call and examine. May 10, 1853. 1.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Andrew McDaniel, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Benton County, on the 10th, March, 1854; all persons having claims against said estate, are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

A. BROWN,
Esq. Admr.
March 14, 1854.

"Knowledge is Power."

The exercises of the CEDAR CREEK SCHOOL, four miles west of Arba coochee, Ala., will commence on the first Monday in February, 1854, under the auspices of W. H. Buxton, assisted by Miss S. A. Buxton. Rates of tuition will be moderate.

The Academy is situated in the midst of a highly respectable community, the location is exceedingly healthy, and good board can be obtained upon reasonable terms.

Nov. 22, 1853.—3m.

M. P. NOVALL,
Warehouse & Commission Merchant AUGUSTA, GA.

CONTINUES the business in all its branches in the extensive Fire Proof Warehouse, on Jackson street, near the Globe Hotel, and formerly occupied by Walker & Bryson.

Having ample facilities for business, and the disposition to extend every accommodation to his customers, he pledges his strict personal attention to the interests of all those who may favor him with patronage.

Orders for FAMILY SUPPLIES, BAGGAGE, &c. promptly and carefully filled at the lowest market prices.

August 30th, 1853.

COS GROVE & BRENNAN
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS.

Near the Mansion House, Formerly Keers and Hope's, Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.

Goods sold 10 per cent under Charleston prices. May 10, 1853.—1.

Augusta French Burr Mill stone Manufactory.

The subscriber, thankful for the kind patronage heretofore extended to the late firm of Schleimer & Wigand, would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he continues to execute orders for his well known Warranted French BURR MILL STONES, of every desirable size, at the lowest price and shortest notice. He also furnishes

SCOPUS & COLOGNE STONES, SAUCES, MACHINES, of various patterns, BOLTING CLOTHES, of the best brand, CEMENT, for Mill use.

Also, for Planters, small Grists Mills to attach to Gin gears.

All orders promptly attended to.

Wm. Y. HENDRICK is my authorized agent in East Alabama. All orders addressed to him post paid, at Silver Run, Talladega, Ala. will receive prompt attention.

W. B. SCHIRMER, surviving partner of Schirmer & Wigand.

Having located in Oxford, Benton County, Ala. will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his management.

May 3, 1853.—1.

W. B. MARTIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

Whatley & Ellis.

AVE associated themselves in the Practice of the Law. Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville, Alabama.

B. T. POPE,
Attorney at Law.

ASHVILLE, ALABAMA.

WILL hereafter attend the Circuit courts of Benton, Cherokee, Jackson and Marshall, and as heretofore, the Circuit and Chancery courts of St. Clair, Blount and DeKalb counties, and the Supreme court of the State.

Oct. 21, 1851. 1.

JAMES MARTIN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law & Solictor in Chancery.

WILL practice in Randolph and the adjoining counties, and in the Supreme Court of the State at Montgomery.

Address, (pre-paid) Oakfuske, Randolph county, Ala.

March 22, 1853.—1.

Law Notice.

T. A. CANTREL & S. H. LIKENS, Attorneys at Law & Solicitors to Chancery. Office in Oxford, Ala.

C. J. COLOCK, J. BRADLEY, WILSON & C. Charleston, J. Huntsville.

FACKLER, COLOCK & CO. FACTORS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, CHARLESTON, S.C.

Keep an office in Huntsville, Al-

RUG WILSON, J. J. FACKLER, W. C. BIE.

C. M. BRADLEY.

FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 133, Common st., NEW ORLEANS.

Keep Offices at Huntsville & Tuscaloosa, Ala. and Memphis, Tenn. Wm. Hayes, Agent, Athens, Ala.

Dec. 6, 1853.—1m.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN UP and posted by Reuben M. Warren, before Bartlet Owen, Esq.

a Sorrel Mare, about 15 years old, 15 and 1 half hands high, both hind feet and legs white—appraised to \$27 50 cts.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

benj. a. brooks, Attorney at Law.

AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, JACKSONVILLE, Ala.

WILL attend promptly to all busi-

ness confided to him in this, and adjoing counties.

March 7, 1854.—1y.

CAMERON, WEBB & CO, SUCCESSORS TO G. & H. CAMERON, Importers of CHINA, GLASS and EARTHENWARE, 145 Meeting Street, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Will supply Country Merchants with Goods in their line at low rates as they can buy in New-York, or elsewhere.

March 7, 1854.—1m.

NOTICE

OF THE REMOVAL OF THE LAND OFFICE, FROM SPARTA TO ELBA IN ALABAMA.

UNDER authority of an Act of Congress, entitled "An act authorizing changes in the location of Land Offices," approved March 3, 1853, it is hereby declared and made known, that the Land Office for the sale of the public lands in the SPARTA district, Alabama, will be removed from the town of SPARTA, its present location, to ELBA, in Coffee County, the said State, on the first day of April next.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this 14th day of February, A. D. 1854.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:

JOHN WILSON.

Com'r of the General Land Office.

March 7, 1854.—w6v.

IRON WORKS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will

exchange Iron & Castings for good Merchantable Flour, delivered at their establishment, at Polk ville, Benton county, Ala.

GOODE & MOORE.

BOOTS & SHOES.

B. R. TURNER & BROTHER, AUGUSTA, GA.

CONTINUES the business in all its branches in the extensive Fire Proof Warehouse, on Jackson street, near the Globe Hotel, and formerly occupied by Walker & Bryson.

Having ample facilities for business, and the disposition to extend every accommodation to his customers, he pledges his strict personal attention to the interests of all those who may favor him with patronage.

Experienced and attentive WAITERS are all in attendance, ready to anticipate the wishes of the Guests.

The BED ROOMS have all been newly and handsomely furnished, with whole elegance, and will be conducted in every respect as a first-class HOTEL, worthy of the name.

Transient and permanent boarders will find in this establishment, greater accommodation than in usual HOTELS; the hours of meals being as follows:

Breakfast, from 7 to 10 1/2 o'clock. Dinner, from 1 to 5 o'clock. Tea, at 7 o'clock. Supper, at all hours, till 12 o'clock.

TERMS of Board, as follows:

Transient persons, \$1 & Lodg. per day \$2.00

Permanent Boarders, with " 10.00 " without " 6.00 "

Dinner .50c Breakfast and Tea each .50

I hope that his long experience in the business, will meet with pleasure, will meet with G. J. NOYES.

JAMES LOVD, Proprietor.

June 1, 1852.—1y.

WASHINGTON HALL, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

BEING situated almost equidistant from the Macon and Western, Western and Atlantic and Georgia Rail Road Depots, this House will be found both a convenient and comfortable abode for Travellers while sojourning at this point: Mols will be served on the arrival of the several Passenger Trains, and every attention paid to the wants and comfort of visitors.

JAMES LOVD, Proprietor.

June 1, 1852.—1y.

SUBLET'S HOTEL.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has taken the convenient and commodious Brick Hotel, on the north east corner of the public square, recently occupied by Geo. Weir. No pains, or necessary expense will be spared for the accommodation of boarders and transient customers. Having considerable experience in the business, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of patronage.

C. SUBLLET.

Jacksonville, Ala. Jan. 3, 1854.

EXECUTORS Notice.

LETTERS Testimonial on the estate of James J. Skelton, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Hon. A. Woods, Judge of Probate of Benton county, on the 2nd day of January, 1854; all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.

ASA SKELTON, Ex'r.

Jan. 2, 1854.

SCRUGGS, DRAKE, & CO, Commission Merchants, CHARLESTON, S. C.

KEEP an office in Huntsville, Ala. where they will be prepared to make liberal advances on Cotton or other Produce consigned to their House.

File

JACKSONVILLE

Banvard's

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

Vol. 18.—No. 12

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY MARCH 28, 1854.

Whole No. 903

NEW HAT & CAP WAREHOUSE.

J. Taylor, Jr., & Co.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, Caps and Bonnets, at New York pri
ce—opposite Wright, Nichols and Compa
ny, Broad street, Augusta, Ga.

Cat. and examine. May 10, 1853. Ay

Augusta Seed Store.

THE AUGUSTA SEED STORE, is
removed to the first door above the State Bank, and nearly opposite the United States and Globe Hotels, where the subscriber has received, and will continue to receive throughout the season, his stock of fresh and genuine Garden Seeds, crop' 1851.

Allowance made to country dealers. Red and White Clover Seed, Blue Grass, Timothy, Onion Sets, Giant Asparagus Roots, Flower Seeds, Bulbs, &c. May 10, 1853. J. H. SERVICE

AUGUSTA.

O'SGROVE & BRENNAN
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS.

near the Mansion House, Former
by Kers and Hope's, Broad
Street, Augusta, Ga.

Goods sold 10 per cent under Charles' price
for cash. May 10, 1853.—1.

BAKER & MART,
WHOLESALE GROCER'S
AUGUSTA, GA.

We keep constantly on hand a large
and well selected Stock of

All Goods in our Line,
which are purchased in the best markets

on the most favorable terms, and
would ask our country friends to give us
call when visiting our city.

Particular attention is given to the fill
of orders, and the lowest prices charged
at all times—we also receive Cotton
and all produce from our customers.

May 10, 1853.—1.

BONES & BROWN,
successors to J. and S. Bones and Co.]
DIRECT IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Foreign & Domestic Hardware,
Cutlery, Guns, etc.

May 10, 1853.—1.

F. A. Holman & Co.,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF
Crockery, China & Glassware.

Will fill all bills at Charleston prices.

May 10, 1853.—1.

HICKMAN, WESCOTT & CO.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

Augusta Mills Shirts, Os

sburgs and Stripes, sold at Facto

Prices by the bale. FIVE per

cent off for Cash. May 10, 1853.

M. P. STOVALL,
Warehouse & Commission
Merchant,

AUGUSTA, GA.

CONTINUES the business, in
all its branches, in the ex

clusive Fire Proof Warehouse,

on Jackson street, near the Globe Hotel,

and formerly occupied by Walker &
Bryson.

Having air plan facilities for business,
and the disposition to extend every ac
commodation to his customers, he pledges
his strict personal attention to the in
terests of all those who may favor him
with patronage.

Orders for FAMILY SUPPLIES,
BAGGING, &c., promptly and carefully
filled, at the lowest market prices.

August 30th 1853.

GREAT SALE.

The subscribers are now receiving di

rect from manufacturers, both North

and South, the largest and best assort

ment of Combos, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Ra

nes, Scissors, Knives, Thimbles, &c.

together with an elegant stock of

Suspenders, Purse,

Leads, Wallets, Port-Monies, Gold and

Silver Pencils and Pens, Spectacles &c.

Also,

looking Glasses and Mirrors,

of every style and pattern, together with

bill and cheap stock of

School and Miscellaneous

BOOKS.—PAPER, INK &c.

Owing to the great scarcity of money

in the country, the subscribers are de

termined to sell goods this season lower

than any house in Charleston or Augus

ta.

Merchants from the country will please

call and examine for themselves.

DUNHAM & BLEAKLEY,

May 10, 1853.—1.

Augusta Ga.

J. M. NEWBY, & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Ready-Made CLOTHING.

Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c.

Under the UNITED STATES HOTEL

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

M. N. & Co., are receiving their Fall

and Winter STOCK OF CLOTH.

Gentlemen can find at this es

ablishment every article necessary for

their Wardrobe. Having paid strict at

tention to the purchase and manufacture

of other goods, they can offer them at the

lowest prices.

Also, hand a very large lot of fine

Cotton and Linen Shirts, Drawers, Sus

penders, Socks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,

Shirt Collars, Stocks, serino and Silk

Under Shirts and Drawers, &c.

With their weekly receipt of all the

new styles of Goods from New York

they can offer their customers advan

ages they have not heretofore enjoyed.

Before purchasing elsewhere, call and

examine.

May 10, 1853.—1.

Augusta French Burr Mill

stone Manufactory.

The subscriber, thank

ful for the kind patrona

ge heretofore extend

ed to the late firm of Schi

mmer & Wig

and, would respectfully inform his

friends and the public, that he con

tinues to execute orders for his well

known Warranted French BURR

MILL STONES, of every desirab

le size, at the lowest price and

shortest notice. He also furnishes

Escovas & Colognes, Soaps,

SUIT MACHINES, of various patterns

BOLTING CLOTHS, of the best brand,

CEMENT, for Mill use.

Also, for Planters, small GRIS;

MILLS to attach to Gin gears.

All orders promptly attended to.

Wm. Y. HENDRICK is my au

thorized agent in East Alabama

All orders addressed to him pos

ited, at Silver Run, Talladega co

Aja. will receive prompt attention.

Wm. B. SCHIRMER,

Surviving partner of

Schirmer & Wigaud.

Sep. 13, 1853.—1.

CHARLESTON.

C. COLCOCK, } BRADLEY, WILSON & C.

Charleston. Huntsville.

FACKLER, COLCOCK & CO.

FACTORS & COMMISSION ME

CHANTS, CHARLESTON, S. C.

& keep an office in Huntsville, Al

From the Cincinnati Times.

BOY-LOVE.

Boy-love, as it is contemptuously call

ed,—is with the babbling world only

another name for an idle fancy,—a fair

rainbow of feeling, fading ere fully form

ed. It may be pleasant enough, this

Boy Love, think older heads—and older

hearts too, scarcely pulse beneath those

heatless thoughts—but how silly is it,—

how awfully ideal! Boys cannot

love, they have no power nor soul to

love.

Indeed, and can they not? Such is

the opinion of many with many years:

but their years have come not laden

with the richness of wisdom. In the

past they retraced not their steps to

gather up the precious feelings they cast

from their bosom, when their way led

weary towards the calculating world.

Ye cold similes at Boy-Love, ye skepti

cies of its beauty and its truthfulness ye

never known its tender pangs, then

laugh not, but rather weep; for life with

you hath sped, and the first plantings of

Heaven, before Time had snatched ye

from the side of Innocence—grew not

into order, whose sweet, inhaled, per

meates for ay the channels of the

soul.

Boy-love, as it is contemptuously call

ed,—is with the babbling world only

another name for an idle fancy,—a fair

rainbow of feeling, fading ere fully form

ed. It may be pleasant enough, this

Boy Love, think older heads—and older

hearts too, scarcely pulse beneath those

heatless thoughts—but how silly is it,—

how awfully ideal! Boys cannot

love, they have no power nor soul to

love.

Discovery of a SILVER MINE in

Georgia.—A letter to the Augusta (Ga)

Chronicle, says:

"I take leave to enclose a small peice

THE REPUBLICAN

TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1854.

Frost.—There was a severe frost and considerable ice on standing water here on yesterday morning. Some injury to fruit and early wheat is anticipated.

SEIZURE OF THE BLACK WARRIOR.—The telegraphic statement that the Cuban authorities had apologized for the seizure of this vessel and offered ample reparation for damages sustained has not been confirmed. The expectation created by this dispatch that the matter had been amicably adjusted, precluded us from inserting in to-day's paper the President's message to Congress on the subject, and several articles from leading papers indicative of public opinion. In our next, we will give whatever would interest our readers on the subject.

The Mobile Register of the 23d instant boldly characterizes this piratical seizure as an act of war; and the sentiment is freely expressed in various quarters that Congress can make no settlement in accordance with the demands of public opinion, of this last of a long series of outrages and insults deliberately perpetrated by the Spanish authorities than that which will comprehend the acquisition and annexation of the Island of Cuba to the United States.

PHILADELPHIA AND SAVANNAH.—The attention of the traveling public is particularly directed to the advertisement of C. A. L. Lamar, Agent of the Savannah and Philadelphia Steamship Line. The Railway connection is now complete by two routes from Rome to Savannah, from Atlanta and also from Augusta. This safe and expeditious line of admirable Steamships from Savannah to Philadelphia has made *ninety-eight* passages without a single failure.

Special Notice to Patrons

Business engagements will place it out of our power to attend the Circuit Court in DeKalb Co. commencing on Monday next. Our accounts and notes will be placed in the hands of Judge Turnley or Col. W. P. Davis, with whom those indebted are earnestly intrusted to make settlements.

NEW GOODS.

See advertisement of Messrs. Woodward & White and Forney & Montgomery, who are just in receipt of their usually extensive and well selected Stock of Spring and Summer Goods.

See advertisements of J. A. L'Hommedieu and W. V. Moore & Co. Mobile, who are now offering extensive at cost.

Accident at the New Orleans Theatre.

A frightful accident occurred recently at the New Orleans Theatre, when it was densely crowded by the falling of the gallery on the second tier of boxes and that on the first tier. Six persons were killed and many others dangerously wounded. It will not excite much either surprise or sympathy when it is known that the accident occurred in the midst of the performance of a play on Sunday evening. No wonder that a city in which the Sabbath is totally disregarded and desecrated, is scourged by flood and fire, pestilence and plague.—A late writer on the early history of New Orleans says that for many years it was not subject to the visitations of the yellow fever; and that this fatal pestilence is the legitimate fruit of the vicious habits of its people.

COSTUME AT FOREIGN COSTS.—A brief account was published some months since of Senator Douglas' European tour. It will be remembered by those who read that account, that he declined the honor of seeing the Queen of England, when in London, because he was informed that he could not be permitted to do so in plain citizen dress. Even in Russia the Czar made no requisition for a change of dress. It is now stated in a London paper that "the Queen has most graciously intimated to Mr. Buchanan, the American Envassador, that it will in future be left to his Excellency to appear at State balls and her Majesty's dinner parties, in whatever costume is most agreeable to himself. The Lord Chamberlain has also made a similar communication to his Excellency, relative to his costume on the opening or closing of the sessions of Parliament." No doubt the threatened war with Russia, and the difficulties with which she is environed, at home and abroad, has made the Queen feel vastly more neighborly and complaisant towards Brother Jonathan.

MR. S. T. BLESSING, Daguerreian Artist, left this place for Talladega on yesterday. We have been requested to return the grateful thanks of Mr. Blessing to this community for their very liberal patronage and numerous manifestations of kindness; and we think we may safely add that Mr. S. carries with him the respect and best wishes of the citizens of this place and vicinity; for no artist has ever been more highly appreciated, or given more universal satisfaction. It is the expectation of Mr. Blessing to visit this place again in the course of twelve months.

NEW PAPER.—Messrs. Hooper & Hollifield, recently publishers of the Chambers Tribune, have issued a prospectus for the publication of a paper at Montgomery, Alabama, to be called the "Mail." The paper is to be independent in politics and mainly devoted to the interests of the State. Mr. Hooper is widely and favorably known as a writer of more than ordinary ability, and will doubtless make an interesting paper. The first number is to be issued soon after April.

The Hon. Ker Boyce, of South Carolina, extensively known through the Southern Country, died at Columbia, on the 13th inst., in the 88th year of his age. In his will he bequeathed \$80,000 to the College of Charleston and \$20,000 to the Charleston Orphan House.

TORNADO.—A fearful and destructive Tornado visited Florence, Ala., on the 10th inst. The warehouses and other buildings at the landing were leveled with the ground, and the splendid bridge across the Tennessee river at that place, which is said to have cost one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, was wrenched and torn to fragments by the force of the wind.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

We mentioned the passage of this bill by the House of Representatives in our paper of the 14th inst. by 107 to 72, and expressed the opinion at the time that there was little chance of its passage by the Senate. But we notice that

the intrinsic merits of this measure, making such a wholesale disposition of the public lands, we feel incapable of judging, and shall express no opinion. The public lands have been such a bone of contention between the old and new States, that no measures with regard to their disposition could excite much surprise. Were it not for the real or supposed conflicting interests of the old and new States, involved in the disposition of the public lands, it would doubtless be wise policy to graduate and reduce the price according to quality, or the length of time they have been in market, and reserve them as a source of revenue to the government to fall back on in case of emergency.

We find in one of our exchange papers the following statement of the provisions of the Homestead bill which has recently passed the House by a large majority:

"The bill provides first, that any free-born, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of the United States, shall be entitled to enter, free of cost, one quarter section of vacant and unappropriated public land, which at the time of the application may be subject to private entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, or a quantity equal thereto, to be located in a body in conformity with the legal subdivisions of the public lands, and after the same shall have been surveyed.

"Second. The person applying for the benefit of this act shall, upon application to the Register of the Land Office, in which he or she is about to make such entry, make affidavit before the said Register that he or she is the head of a family, or twenty-one years of age, and upon making affidavit and filing it with the register, he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the quantity of land already specified; provided that no certificate shall be given or patent issued therefor until the expiration of five years from the date of said entry, and if at the expiration of such time the person making such entry, or if he be dead, his widow, or in case of her death, his heirs or devisee, in case of her death, shall prove by two creditable witnesses, he or she, or they, have continued to reside upon and cultivate said land and still reside upon the same, and have not alienated it in any part thereof, then in such case he or she, or they, shall be entitled to a patent as in other cases made and provided for by law; provided further in case of the death of both father and mother, leaving an infant child or children under twenty-one years of age, the right of the fee shall inure to the benefit of the said infant child or children, and the executor, administrator or guardian, may at any time within two years after the death of such surviving parents, in accordance with the laws of the State in which such children for the time being have their domicil, sell said land for the benefit of said infants, for other purpose, and the purchaser shall acquire the absolute title by the purchase, and be entitled to a patent from the United States.

Third. All land acquired under this act shall in no event become liable to satisfaction of any debts contracted prior to the issuing of the patent therefor.

Fourth. In case a person who has filed the affidavit required shall have changed his or her residence, or abandoned said county for more than six months at any one time, in that event the land so entered to revert back to government, subject to appeal to the general office.

Fifth. If any individual now a resident of any one of the States or Territories and not a citizen of the United States at the time of making such application for the benefit of this act, shall have filed a declaration of intention as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, and shall become a citizen of the same before the issuance of the patent as made and provided for in this act, shall be placed upon an equal footing with the native born citizen of the United States.

Sixth. No individual is permitted to

make more than one entry under the provisions of this act, and the commissioner of the General Land Office is required to prepare and issue such rules and regulations consistent with this act, as shall be necessary and proper to carry its provisions into effect, and the Registers and Receivers of the several land offices shall be entitled to receive the same compensations for any lands entered under the provisions of this act, that they are now entitled to receive when the same quantity of land is entered in money half to be paid by the person making the application, at the time of so doing, and the other half on the issue of the certificate by the person to whom it may be issued; provided however, all persons entering land under the provision of this act shall, as near as may be practicable, in making such entries be confined to each alternate quarter section, and to land subject to private entry, and provided nothing in this act shall so construed as to impair or interfere in any manner whatever with existing pre-emption rights; and provided further, that the provisions of this act shall be so construed as to authorize the class of persons provided for who may not own over 160 acres of land, to enter free of cost any lands adjoining his or her farm, subject to private entry at the minimum price in quantity when added to what he or she now owns equal to one hundred and sixty acres provided he or she shall cultivate the whole or part thereof."

THE MYSTERIES OF THE GARDINER CASE.

It has been rumored at Washington that the government will probably give to John Charles Gardiner, the brother and ally of George A., the tremendous

Gardiner claim, the benefit of a free pardon, on condition of his turning State's evidence against the unpenitent conspirators in that magnificent swindle. It is to be hoped that this will be done. John Charles Gardiner has declared his determination, in the face of the verdict against his brother, of standing by him. This is courageous; but as his conviction would not reach the important and criminal conspirators, while his evidence against them might bring them all to justice, we trust that government will secure his testimony, if necessary, as the condition of full discharge.

At the same time, we recommend to the District Attorney at Washington, the Marshal of the District, and all others having authority in the premises, the policy of indicting and arresting for trial every individual, great or small, who has shared in the spoils of the Gardiner chain. Let the grand jury indict every man of them—No doubt, from some of them, even without the evidence of John Charles Gardiner, the clue to the mysteries of the Gardiner case, what instrumental in the first disclosure of this Gardiner fraud to the world, we are desirous to have the whole thing, in all its ramifications, made as clear as the light of day.

In this view of the subject, we are free to express our hearty thanks to honest Millard Fillmore. By bringing at least one of the criminals to justice, he has saved us from a verdict of ten, and, perhaps, fifteen or twenty thousand dollars damages for defamation of character in the case of Dr. Gardner.

But the fearful and melancholy fate of poor Gardiner should not prevent the work of justice in惩治 his accomplices. Gen. Waddy Thompson, of South Carolina, enjoys a high reputation. He knew Dr. Gardner as a dentist in the city of Mexico. He gave Dr. Gardner a good character at Washington; he was, we understand, the first and principal counsel of the deceased in behalf of his claim. Knowing Dr. Gardner to be an honest man, Gen. Thompson believed, no doubt, that his claim was honest; and perhaps both were deceived by other parties. If therefore, John Charles Gardner is not permitted to turn State's evidence, we should think it is due to Gen. Thompson that he should be allowed, before a court of Justice, to explain how he was deceived in this Gardner fraud; and we also think the government should permit him to return his fee as compensation—\$40,000—if he desires to do so. And so of Hon. George Evans, President of the board; Major Lally, Thomas Corwin, Moses B. Corwin, George Law, Mr. Marsh, and others. Let them all be heard, and let them all retain their money, if they desire it. Why should the government refuse them this simple act of justice?

New York Herald.

THE GARDNER FRAUD.—The Union states that the President is determined to prosecute every person connected with the Gardner fraud, and adds:

"The guilty who may be within the reach of the law may rest assured that they will be dragged into the light of day. No position shall shield them, no past services rescue them, and no corrupt influences can be invoked to shield them from the fate they have merited. When men coolly plot the dishonor of their country, they, in advance, put with all regard for her favor and all claims upon her mercy. They are, in their own minds, condemned and the Executive only inflicts the sentence which they have pronounced upon themselves."

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

The telegraph announces that

the Spanish authorities at Havana

have apologized for the outrages

on our flag in the Black Warrior

case, and promise ample reparations to the owners of vessel and cargo.

This will be all as it should

would be cheap at one hundred

millions of dollars; that it em-
braces a region which is well wa-
tered by the branches of the Rio

Yucatan, which is pleasantly diversified with

mountain and valley—posses-

sive resources for agricultural

purposes, for grazing, for the pro-

duction of sugar cane, cotton and

other

personal interest to observe in the

matter, his testimony is entitled to

the highest weight. It is from Ma-

yor Stein we learn that the terri-

tory included in the Gadsden pur-

chase is one of the most valuable

ever obtained by the United States;

that instead of twenty millions, it

would be cheap at one hundred

millions of dollars; that it em-
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other

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matter, his testimony is entitled to

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yor Stein we learn that the terri-

COMMON LAW, *Now in
Still in Force.*

There are now receiving a large STOCK of **Spring, and Summer**

MERCHANDISE,

including a general variety in all the lines common to Country Stores.

GOODS have been selected with much care, and will be sold at the

market prices.

It is needless to say they are handsome, as that fact is readily perceived by

the eye; examine them, and you will find they are also substantial, and will generally render satisfaction to

the consumer.

The Common Law is still being in force, we must necessarily sell cheap. Please

WOODWARD & WHITE,

March 28, 1854.—*SL.*

17. **NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL**

18. **FORNEY & MONTGOMERY**

19. **ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR RECENT PURCHASES OF**

20. **RING AND SUMMER GOODS,**

21. **which they invite the attention of the public, and particularly their old**

22. **and customers; and assure them that every attention has been given to**

23. **the selection of their stock—embracing great variety of the newest and most**

24. **handsome styles, which they will sell on as favorable terms as any other house**

25. **in the country.**

March 28, 1854.—*GT.*

SELLING OUT AT COST.

J. A. L'HOMMEDIUS,

MOBILE, ALA.

Large Gold Watch, N. E. Coaster Water and St. Francis St.

Others his entire Stock of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, Silver and PLATED

GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, Table and Pocket CUTLERY

Lamps, Waiters, Watch Materials, Fancy Goods, &c., &c.

WELL WORTHY THE NOTICE OF COURTE MERCHANTS & OTHERS IN WANT, *ETC.*

AT COST, FOR CASH.

TERMS—CASH, ON DELIVERY.

Mr. B.—WATCHES and JEWELRY Repaired in a workmanlike

style. Also, ENGRAVING done with neatness, and NEW Jewelry made

to order.

Orders accompanied with the CASH, shall be promptly attended to, and

done in my line, that I have not, shall be ordered from the North at a small

Mobile, March 28th, 1854.—*tl.*

Sale

each

Sale

NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL

Of certain lands in the States of ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, situated on the routes of the following proposed Railroads, viz:

From Mobile to Gerard, Alabama; from Selma to Gunter's Landing on the Tennessee river, Alabama; and the continuation of the road from Savannah, Georgia, via Mobile, Alabama, to New Orleans, Louisiana; and the branch thereof from Albany, Georgia, via Eufaula, on the Chattahoochee river, to Montgomery, Alabama.

In pursuance of the orders of the President of the United States, bearing date the 13th and 21st instant, all the public lands within the following-named townships, situated along the routes of the proposed Railroads above mentioned, in the districts of land subject to sale at the several offices herein mentioned, will be withheld from sale or entry until further notice, to wit:

IN THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

In the District of lands subject to sale at S. STEPHEN'S.

North of the base line and east of the principal meridian, southern survey;
Townships one, two, three, and four, of ranges one, two, three, and four.

North of the base line and west of the principal meridian, southern survey;
Townships one, two, three, and four, of range one.

Townships one, two, and three, of ranges two and three.

South of the thirty-first degree of latitude and east of the principal meridian,
Townships one, two, three, and four, of range one.

Townships one, two, three, four, and five, of range two.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range three.

Township one, of range four.

South of the thirty-first degree of latitude and west of the principal meridian,
Townships one, two, three, four, and six, of ranges one and two.

Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, and eight, of range three.

Townships four, five, six, seven, and eight, of range four.

In the district of lands subject to sale at SPARTA.

North of the base line and east of the principal meridian, southern survey;

Townships one, two, three, four, and five, of range five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen.

Townships two, three, four, and five, of ranges eighteen, nineteen, and twenty.

Townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, and eleven, of ranges twenty-one, twenty-two.

Townships three, four, five, six, seven, and eleven, of range twenty-three.

Townships three, four, five, six, seven, eight, ten, eleven, of ranges twenty-four, twenty-five.

Townships three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven, of range twenty-six.

Townships three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range twenty-seven.

Townships three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, and nine, of range twenty-eight.

Townships four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, and nine, of range twenty-nine.

Townships five, six, seven, and eight, of range thirty.

In the district of lands subject to sale at CANADA.

North of the base line and east of the principal meridian, southern survey;

Townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, of range seven.

Townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, of range eight.

Townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, of range nine.

Townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, of range ten.

Townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, of range eleven.

Townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, of range twelve.

Townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, of range thirteen.

Townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, of range fourteen.

Townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, of range fifteen.

Townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, of range sixteen.

Townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, of range seventeen.

Townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, of range eighteen.

Townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, of range nineteen.

Townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, of range twenty.

Townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, of range twenty-one.

Townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, of range twenty-two.

Townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, of range twenty-three.

Townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, of range twenty-four.

Townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, of range twenty-five.

Townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, of range twenty-six.

Townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, of range twenty-seven.

Townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, of range twenty-eight.

Townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, of range twenty-nine.

Townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, of range thirty.

In the district of lands subject to sale at MONTGOMERY.

North of the base line and east of the principal meridian, southern survey;

Townships twenty-one, twenty-three, and twenty-four, of range sixteen.

Townships twenty-one, and twenty-four, of range seventeen.

Townships twenty-one, and twenty-four, of range eighteen.

Townships twenty-one, and twenty-four, of range nineteen.

Townships twenty-one, and eighteen, of range twenty.

Townships twenty-one, and eighteen, of range twenty-one.

Townships twenty-one, and eighteen, of range twenty-two.

Townships twenty-one, and eighteen, of range twenty-three.

Townships twenty-one, and eighteen, of range twenty-four.

Townships twenty-one, and eighteen, of range twenty-five.

Townships twenty-one, and eighteen, of range twenty-six.

Townships twenty-one, and eighteen, of range twenty-seven.

Townships twenty-one, and eighteen, of range twenty-eight.

Townships twenty-one, and eighteen, of range twenty-nine.

Townships twenty-one, and eighteen, of range thirty.

In the district of lands subject to sale at TUSCALOOSA.

North of the base line and east of the principal meridian, southern survey;

Townships twenty-three, and twenty-four, of ranges eleven and twelve.

Townships twenty-three, and twenty-four, of ranges thirteen and fourteen.

Townships twenty-three, and twenty-four, of ranges fifteen and sixteen.

Townships twenty-three, and twenty-four, of ranges seventeen and eighteen.

Townships twenty-three, and twenty-four, of ranges nineteen and twenty.

Townships twenty-three, and twenty-four, of ranges twenty-one and twenty-two.

Townships twenty-three, and twenty-four, of ranges twenty-three and twenty-four.

Townships twenty-three, and twenty-four, of ranges twenty-five and twenty-six.

Townships twenty-three, and twenty-four, of ranges twenty-seven and twenty-eight.

Townships twenty-three, and twenty-four, of ranges twenty-nine and thirty.

Townships twenty-three, and twenty-four, of ranges thirty-one and thirty-two.

Townships twenty-three, and twenty-four, of ranges thirty-three and thirty-four.

Townships twenty-three, and twenty-four, of ranges thirty-five and thirty-six.

Townships twenty-three, and twenty-four, of ranges thirty-seven and thirty-eight.

Townships twenty-three, and twenty-four, of ranges thirty-nine and forty.

Townships twenty-three, and twenty-four, of ranges forty-one and forty-two.

Townships twenty-three, and twenty-four, of ranges forty-three and forty-four.

Townships twenty-three, and twenty-four, of ranges forty-five and forty-six.

Townships twenty-three, and twenty-four, of ranges forty-seven and forty-eight.

Townships twenty-three, and twenty-four, of ranges forty-nine and fifty.

Townships twenty-three, and twenty-four, of ranges fifty-one and fifty-two.

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Townships twenty-three, and twenty-four, of ranges fifty-seven and fifty-eight.

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Townships twenty-three, and twenty-four, of ranges sixty-one and sixty-two.

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